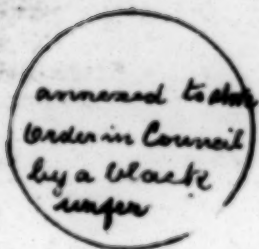


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1317 [old Board of Trade. Virginia. 14.].

(original correspondence - lettered P1-103, - years 1715-1717.)



To the King's Most Excell^t Majesty

[p 27]

The humble Address of y^e Council &
Burgesses of Virg^a

Wee y^{or} Maj^{ty}s Most Loyal & Dutiful Subjects y^e
Council & Burgesses of Virginia, now met in a Generall
Assembly, humbly beg leave to represent to Your Majesty.

That Your Majesty's Revenue of Two Shillings p
Hhd on all Tobaccos exported out of this Colony & Tern-
-nago & Head Money, which is the only Revenue appro-
-priated for the Support of this Government by the great
Decay of the Tobacco Trade occasioning a proportionable
Decrease of the Expence, is so sunk, that it is no longer
able to defray the established Salaries & other both Or-
-dinary and Extraordinary Charges of the Government but
is now considerably in Debt and the Officers Salaries unpaid.

That upon a diligent search of Precedents how the
like Deficiencies have been made good in former times,
We find that by a Letter of His Majesty King Charles
the Second dated in y^e year 1684. and directed to the
Lord Effingham then Governor of Virginia His Majesty
was graciously pleased to declare his Royal intentions to
apply all the Profits & advantages accruing by the Revenue
of Quit Rents of this Colony for the better Support of the
Government thereof, and that accordingly the Deficiencies of
the Two Shillings p Hogshead have been always supplied

[122] By Your Majesty's / Predecessors, out of the said Fund
of the Quit Rents which for that purpose was Reserved
in this Country ready for all Emergencies of this
Government till about Nine years ago, That the same
was called into the Exchequer in England.

We humbly pray Your Majesty will therefore be
graciously pleased to direct the Quit Rents of this
Country back into their Old Channel, and that
out of them the present deficiency of the Revenue
may be made good, with power also to Your Majesty's
Governor, with Advice & Consent of the Council to apply
the same for answering any Sudden Emergencies where
Your Majesty's service might suffer for want of a more
timely Supply, than Application at so great distance
will admit, Subject Nevertheless to be duly accounted
for as formerly to Your Majesty

And We shall ever pray &c.

Ch Robinson	Littlebury Esq	Peter Beverley Speakr	Robt Carter
Wm Waters	Jm ^{rs} Simmons	Wm Barber	James Blair
John Hawkins	Wm Wright	Nich ^{rs} Merivether	Phil: Ludwell
Wm Buchner	Wm Ball	Hen: Fitzhugh	John Smith
Rich ^d Neale	Fra: Esq Junr	Jm ^{rs} Robinson	John Lewis
Chas: Flap	John Waller	Saml: Harwood	Wm Dyrd
Thos: Walker	Mo. Boush	Jm ^{rs} Stanup	Mann Page
Jm ^{rs} Holloway	Thos Godwin	Wm Allerton	
Geo: Newton	John Waugh	G. Eskridge	

Mord: Cooke W. Bridger G. Marable
 Wm Harwood Jos: Godwin Wm Armistead
 Jm Hamlin John Bolling E. Goodrich
 Hen: Soane junr. Ira: Gouldman

A true copy
 Jas. Vernon

Virginia Decr 17th 1714.

Endorsed Virginia.^c / Order of Council, of the / 25th. [r 26]
 of July 1715, referring / to the Board An Address / from
 of Council and Assembly of Virginia relating / to the Re-
 -venues of 2 shill / p^r tith and Quit Rents.
 Read 11th Aug^r } 1715. / P: 3. / Ent^d J. folio. 230. / 82.
 Read Do — }

Memorials concerning the Quit Rents of Virginia. [1727]

May it Please Your Lordships.

In Virginia His Majesty is possess'd of two distinct Revenues, by which the Ordinary and Extraordinary Charge of that Government has been defray'd. The One is call'd the Revenue of 2 shillings p. Hogshead, the Other the Revenue of Quit Rent.

The first of these Revenues was more particularly appropriated to Discharge the Established Salaries, and other Ordinary Expences of the Government: But when that at any time has prov'd deficient, either by the necessary Increase of Publick Charge, or by the Decrease of the Quantity of Tobaccos exported, His Majesty's Royal Predecessors have been Graciously pleas'd to supply those Deficiencies out of the Revenue of Quit Rent, as appears by sundry Instances mention'd in a certain Report of William Blathwayt Esq: Auditor of the American Plantations herunto Annexed. And this has been done in pursuance of the Declaration of King Charles the Second which I shall have the Honour also to produce to Your Lordships.

By that Gracious Declaration it appears that the Quit Rents were for this purpose repurchas'd from the Lord Colepepper, to whom jointly with some other Lords they had been Granted away. And from thenceforth they were left in the hands of the Receiver General

of that Country to be ready for all the extraordin.
-ary Occasions of that Government, 'till a few Years
ago that Revenue was call'd for over into the Ex-
-chequer as fast as it was received in Virginia, on Oc-
-casion I suppose of a very expensive War.

By this New Method that profitable Colony
is left very Naked and Exposed. For because of the
heavy Dutys upon Tobacco, and the great Quantities of
it that have been made in severall parts of Europe
which lessens the Consumption of Ours, the Revenue of
2 shillings p hoghead has prov'd insufficient to
defray the Ordinary Charge of the Government, and
is at this time greatly in Arrear beyond all proba-
-bility of recovering its self. Neither are the Inhabi-
-tants there in Condition to raise any new Tax to
make good that Deficiency. For the Labour both of
them and their Servants being in Tobacco, that Com-
-modity is so heavy loadin here, that for many years
last past they have not common Necessaries for their
Years Work, and consequently are in no Condition to
lay any further Tax upon it there, especially if your
Lordships will please to Consider the heavy Debts the
Planters are always engag'd in, by reason of the many
Years in which they have had less for their Labour,
than the Maintaining their Slaves has cost.

[129]

/ Matters being in that unhappy Situation, to how

great Danger would that Colony be exposed in case the Indians flushed with their Success in Carolina, should next fall upon Virginia. For the Governour and Coun. till there have not one penny of Publick Money to make use of, in case of Invasion. 'Tis true they have a Militia that might be drawn out for the Country's Defence: But this would be but a very dear Expedient, for at best there would be a Crop of Tobacco lost, which His Majesty would feel very Sensibly in his Customs besides the great loss it would in many other respects be to Great Britain. Whereas in case the Duties were left there in Bank as formerly, a power to make use of them on any great and sudden Emergency would prevent the Loss of vastly greater Sums.

There was a very unlucky Instance of this in the time of S^r William Berkeley's Government, when the Duty Rents had been granted away by the Crown, and the ordinary Revenues were exhausted, as they are at this time. It was then that Bacon's Rebellion happened which in the beginning might have been easily extinguish'd, had the Governour been able to command about £2000, in ready Money: But for want of such a Sum, it grew to such extravagance, that it cost the Crown above £100,000, besides the loss of near two Crops of Tobacco, which prov'd a vast Disadvantage to England. This Induced His Majesty

King Charles the 2^d to repurchase the Quit Rents, and lodge them in the Country that they might be there ready to defray the charge of any extraordinary Accident.

Besides an Invasion by the Indians, which may now or at any other time threaten that Country, many other calamities may also fall out there, that happen in other places. Such as an Insurrection of the Negroes, which are now grown very Numerous. The Ravage of Pyrates in the Absence of the Men of War, the Sedition of People in Debt or Disaffected to His Majestys Government. In all these or such like Cases, a small Summe of Money to be made use of in the begining may prevent a Disaster that very large Summes may be necessary to Cure. For all these reasons We humbly hope that Your Lordships will be pleased to make your Report in favour of that usefull and Loyal Colony that His Majesty may be thereby Induced to direct that the Quitrents may be Lodg'd in that Country as formerly, and that so much of them may be Transferr'd to the Account of 2 shillings p hoghead as will make good the Deficiency of that Revenue, Especially since there is no Instance of any other Colony under His Majestys Dominion whose Quit Rents are brought over into the Exchequer but go in Discharge of the Ordinary

and extraordinary Expenses of their respective
Governments.

Endorsed Virginia^E / Memoriall concerning / the ^[1734]
Quit Rents of Virginia. / recd from M^r. Byrd. /
Recd 11th August } 1715. / P: 4. / Ent^d. 3. folio 234.
Recd D^o.

Order from The Lords of the Treasury ^[p 31]
concerning the Duties Surrender'd by
The Lord Colpepper.

Right Trusty and Wellbelov'd We Greet You well.
Our Right Trusty and Wellbelov'd Thomas Lord Colpepper having Assigned and Surrender'd unto Us all his Right, Title and Interest to certain Letters Patents bearing Date the Five and Twentieth day of February in the Twenty Fifth Year of Our Reign, Whereby We Demised unto him and to Our Right Trusty and Wellbelov'd Cousin and Councillor Henry Earl of Arlington All that Our Colony of Virginia and Accomack with the Rents, Duties, Fines, Forfeitures, Escheats accruing unto Us from the Premises and the Same being now in Virtue thereof and of a former Assignment of the said Earl of Arlington unto the said Thomas Lord Colpepper entirely in Our hands, Our Will and Pleasure is, that you Cause Publication hereof to be made to all Our Loving Subjects within Our said Colony, and that you give them to Understand that We have proceeded herein with an Intent to apply all the Profits and Advantages accruing thereby to the Benefit and for the better Support of Our Government of that Our Colony in such manner as We shall from time to time Direct and Appoint;

[* This is actually a royal letter to Lord Howard of Effingham - see Calendar of State Papers ^(Colonial) at the date given - 25 July 1784.]

We Doe therefore hereby Charge and Command you to Use your utmost Care in the pursuance of Our Service herein, and that you Impower the Officers of Our Revenue and such other Persons as you shall think fit duly to collect Our Duit-rents accruing from time to time according to the Reservation of Two Shillings for every Hundred Acres of Land possessed by Our Subjects in Virginia and so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity to be paid in Specie that is to say in Money and not in Tobacco nor in any other Commodity, but that Our Subjects may with greater ease comply with their Obligation Unto Us, We are well pleased that instead of English Money they may Answer what becomes due unto Us for the said Duit-rents in such pieces of Eight as are current in that Our Colony.

[1791] And as to the Escheats, Fines, and Forfeitures / and other Profits mentioned in Our Letters Patents, We doe likewise Direct that They be Satisfied according to Our Demise unto Thomas Lord Colpepper or in the like pieces of Eight for every Five Shillings. And for as much as We cannot at this Distance So well Direct you in the particular Method of recovering Our Dues; You are to proceed therein as you shall find most Beneficial unto Us, and to give Us an Account of such Your Proceedings by the first Opportunity and so from time to time that You may receive Our Approbation or

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further Directions therein, And for such Summes as shall
be received by the Officers of Our Revenue for the Premises,
You are not to dispose thereof nor suffer it to be Issued out
untill upon Certifying unto Us the Value of what shall
Remain thereupon in Our Treasury We shall Order the
Same to be disposed of to such Uses as shall be most
requisite for Our Service And so We bid you heartily
Farewell. Given at Our Court at Hampton Court the
25th day of July 1684.

By His Majesty's Command
Rochester.

John Cornle.

Step: Fox.

Endorsed Virginia^E / copy / Lords of Treasury's Order / for [1254]
Transferring concerning the / Surrender of Lord Colepepper /
rec'd from / Mr. Byrd. / Rec'd 11th Augt. } 1715 / P: 5. /
Read D: - }
Ent. H. fol. 234.

May it Please Your Lordship's.

[p 25]

In Obedience to Your Lordship's Order I have considered the Petition herunto Annexed, And doe thereupon humbly Certify to Your Lordship's That besides the Revenue of 2 shillings upon every Hogshead of Tobacco exported from Virginia, Received upon the Place and appropriated to the Government of that Colony; There is a Revenue arising to His Majesty by Quit Rents for every Acre of Land Granted by the Crown within the Southern parts of that Colony, The Quit Rent of the Northernmost Part being at present vested in The Right Hon^{ble} The Lord Fairfax as Executor of the late Lord Colepepper who with Others was possessed of the Quit Rents of the whole Colony, untill in the Year 1684, his Lordship in Consideration of the Summe of £600, p^a Ann^o: to be paid to him and his Assigns, upon the Establishment of the Forces in England for the Term of Twenty One Years and a half, and of £700, in ready Money Assigning to His late Majesty King Charles the 2^d the Quit Rents of the Southern part of Virginia, His said Majesty was then pleased to Declare his Intention by Letter under the Royal Sign Mannall and Signet to the Governour of Virginia dated the 25th of July 1684, That the Quit Rents thereof arising to His Majesty should be applied towards the Support of the Government of that

Colony in such manner as his Majesty should from time to time Direct and Appoint, and to Order that the said Quit Rents should not be disposed of untill upon Certifying the Value of what should then remain in the Treasury His Majesty should Order the Same to be disposed of to such Uses as should be thought requisite.

That accordingly Orders have been Issued by the Lords of the Treasury under the King's Sign Manuall for the payment of Money out of his Revenue of Quit Rents and in particular the First of May 1695, His present Majesty was pleased to Direct / the Summe of £ 765: 3: 9¹/₂ to be paid out of his said Revenue of Quit Rents in Aid to the Revenue of Two Shillings p^r Hogshead then falling short the Summe of £ 837: 9: 9 by reason of the War, the Assisting of New York and the New Charge of a Sloop Order'd by His Majesty to be kept against illegal Traders and more especially the want of Shipping to bring away the Tobaccos.

That since that time it appears by the Accompts of the Revenue of Two shillings p^r Hogshead, upon Tobaccos and Port Dutys within that Colony for the Year 1695, 1696, and 1697, that the Revenue has produced in the said 3 Years £ 7683: 13: 1¹/₂ And that there has been Disbursements within the same time

For the Governour's Sallary Two Years and	} 5912: 10: ..
Three Quarters _____	

For other Sallarys according to the Establishment — 2071: 13: 4

For ordinary Contingts of the Government — 1399: 17: 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Being in all — £ 9384: 00: 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

For Extraordinary Disbursements upon the Forts
and Batterys — } 235: 17: 6

For the Charge of a Sloop to Cruise against
Illegal Traders according to His Majesty's Order } 677: 13: 4

In Money sent to New York for their Assis-
tance pursuant to His Majesty's Order — } 269: 4: 7

£ 10566: 16: 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

Which being added to the Remaining Balance
of the said Revenue in 1694 being — } 72: 6: 6

Will Amount to — £ 10639: 2: 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Which being more than the produce of the
said Revenue in the said Three Years being — } 7683: 13: 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

By the Sum of — £ 2955: 9: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

/ There would be wanting the said Sum of £ 2955: 9: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ [207]
to clear the Debts of the Government in Virginia
out of the said Revenue of Two Shillings p hoghead, which
Deficiency the Petitioners further (through whose hands His
Majesty's Revenue in Virginia does pass) has made good by
Advance as Occasion required for the Publick Service of that
Government according to the Severall Vouchers transmitted by him.

And it likewise appearing by the Account of the Quit
Rents that on the 31st of May 1697 there was remaining in
the Treasury there the Sum of £ 3333: 9: 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Petitioner does therefore in his Father's behalf
 Humbly Pray that according to His Majesty's former Plea.
 =sure His Majesty would now Graciously think fitt to
 Order that the said Debt of £ 2955: 9: 8½ due upon the
 Ballance of His Father's Account of the Two shillings
 p^r Hogshead be made Good to him out of the said
 £ 3333: 9: 6½ in Bank of the Quitt Rents as aforesaid,
 The Occasion of doing the same for the future being
 not likely to happen during the present Peace and
 the Freedom of Trade, which will probably Increase the
 Revenue of 2^s p^r Hogshead so as to Answer alone the
 Necessary Charge of the Government there

All which is most Humbly Submitted
 W: B:

20th: October 1698.

[P¹⁰⁰] Endorsed Virginia. / 20th October 1698^E. / Copy of M^r.
 Blathwayt's / Report upon M^r. Byrd's / Petition for the
 Ballance of / his Father's Account. / rec^d from M^r. Byrd
 Rec^d 11th Aug^t } 1715 / P: 6. / Ent^d. Fr. fol^s. 235.
 Read D^r

The Petitioner does therefore in his Father's behalf
 Humbly Pray that according to His Majesty's former Plea.
 -sure His Majesty would now Graciously think fitt to
 Order that the said Debt of £ 2955: 9: 8½ due upon the
 Ballance of His Father's Account of the Two shillings
 p Hogshead be made Good to him out of the said
 £ 3333: 9: 6½ in Bank of the Quitt Rents as aforesaid,
 The Occasion of doing the same for the future being
 not likely to happen during the present Peace and
 the Freedom of Trade, which will probably Increase the
 Revenue of 2^s p Hogshead so as to Answer alone the
 Necessary charge of the Government there

All which is most Humbly Submitted

W: B:

20th: October 1698.

[120] Endorsed Virginia / 20th October 1698^E / Copy of Mr.
 Blathwayts / Report upon Mr. Byrds / Petition for the
 Ballance of / his Father's Account. / recd from Mr. Byrd
 Recd 11th Augt } 1715 / P: 6. / Ent^d. Fr. fol: 235.
 Read D?

To The Right Hon^{ble} The Lords Commissioners^[139]
Of His Majesty's Treasury

The Humble Petition of William Byrd Esq^r
Humbly Sheweth

That Whereas by the Accounts transmitted from Virginia for the Year 1697 of the Revenue of 2^d for every Hogshead of Tobacco Exported from thence, of 15^d per Tunn for every Ship and 6^d per poll for every Person arriving there, The said Revenue appears to have fallen Short since the Year 1694, of Answering the necessary Charges of the Government in the Sum of £2955: 9: 8½ And the reason of this Delinquency has proceeded from the great and unsmall Charges that Colony has within these four Years been at, In the large Supplies it has sent to New York, In raising a Fort at James Town, In maintaining a Man of War Sloop and other extraordinary Disbursements; And Whereas Your Petitioner's father who is Auditor Generall of that Colony finding the aforesaid Revenues to fall Short, and being unwilling His Majesty's Service should be Neglected or Stand for want of Money, has since the Year 1694 aforesaid Advanced of his own proper Money the abovementioned Sum of £2955: 9: 8½ in Humble Assurance that the Debt would be made good to him out of the Revenue of Quit-rents, whereof he has now in his hands the Sum of £3333: 9: 6½ as it has

been practiced in other Extraordinary Exigencies
of the Government - And it was Declared by the late
King Charles that the Duties should go towards
the Support of the Colony, as in Fact they have
done by some means or other ever since, tho' by the
same Order it was Directed that they should not be
Disposed of till upon Certifying how much was in
the Treasury. Order should be given for the Disposal
thereof as Matters should require

Now Your Petitioner humbly Prays that
Your Lordships would please to give Direc-
tions that the said Arrears of £.2955: 9: 8½
remaining due for the Publick Charges of the
Government may be Transferred out of the
Duties aforementioned as has been Usual
in the like Cases.

William Byrd

Exchequer Treasury Chambers 28th September 1698. [p. 207]

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's
Treasury are Pleased to Refer this Petition unto
William Blathwayt Esq: Auditor and Surveyor General
of His Majesty's Plantations in America who is to Con-
sider the contents thereof and Certify their Lord-
ships a true State of the Petitioner's Case together
with his Opinion what is fit to be done therein.

William Lowndes

Endorsed Virginia / 20th September 1698^E / Copy of Mr. [p. 207]
(probably date of Treasurer's decision)
Byrd's Petition / for the Ballance of his Father's Accompts. /
And Referrance / recd from Mr. Byrd. / Recd 11th Augt. } 1715. /
Read D. }
P: 7. / Ent^d: Y. fol^o: 205.

The: Auditor:

[105]

Somers Co.

Pembroke Co. P. S.

Marlborough

Romney

Oxford.

By The Lords Justices

Whereas it hath been Represented to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in behalf of William Byrd Esq^r Auditor Generall of the Revenues of His Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia that the Revenues of Two shillings upon every Hogshead of Tobaccos, Fifteen pence p^r Tunn for every ship, and Six pence p^r Poll for every Person arriving there have fallen short since the Year 1694, of Answering the necessary Charges of the Government in the the Summe of Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Five Pounds Nine shillings and Eight pence half penny, And that the said Deficiency hath proceeded from the great and unusuall Charges that Colony has with these four Years been at, in the large Supplies it hath Sent to New York, in raising a Fort at James River, and in Maintaining a Man of War Sloop, and other extraordinary Disbursements, And that he the said William

Byrd finding the aforesaid Revenues to fall Short,
and being unwilling His Majesty's Service should be
Neglected or stand still, hath since the Year 1694
Advanced of his own proper Money the abovemention-
ed Summe of Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Five
Pounds Nine shillings and Eight pence half penny,
which 'tis Prayed may be Allowed out of Three Thou-
sand Three Hundred Thirty Three Pounds Nine shil-
lings and Six pence half penny remaining in the
hands of the said William Byrd for the Revenue
of Quit-rents as hath been usual in the like Cases.
And Whereas by a Report made by William Blath-
swayt Esq: (to whom this Matter hath been referred) it
appears (amongst other Things) That His late Majesty
King Charles the Second by Letters under his Royal
Signe Manuall and Signet to the Governour of Vir-
ginia dated the 25th July 1684. Did declare his Inten-
tion, That the Quit Rents thereof arising to His Ma-
jesty should be applyed towards the Support of the
Government of that Colony, in such manner as His
[1700] Majesty should / from time to time Direct and Appoint,
And to Order that the said Quit Rents should not
at any time be disposed of, untill upon Certifying
the Value of what should then remain in the Treas-
ury, His Majesty should Order the Same to be dis-
posed of to such Uses as should be thought requisite,

Byrd finding the aforesaid Revenues to fall Short,
and being unwilling His Majesty's Service should be
Neglected or stand still, hath since the Year 1694
Advanced of his own proper Money the abovemention-
ed Summe of Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Five
Pounds Nine shillings and Eight pence half penny,
which 'tis Prayed may be Allowed out of Three Thou-
sand Three Hundred Thirty Three Pounds Nine shil-
lings and Six pence half penny remaining in the
hands of the said William Byrd for the Revenue
of Quit-rents as hath been usuall in the like Cases.
And Whereas by a Report made by William Blath-
wayt Esq^r: (to whom this Matter hath been referred) it
appears (amongst other Things) That His late Majesty
King Charles the Second by Letters under his Royal
Signe Manuall and Signet to the Governour of Vir-
ginia dated the 25th July 1684. Did declare his Inten-
tion, That the Quit Rents thereof arising to His Ma-
jesty should be applyed towards the Support of the
Government of that Colony, in such manner as His
[100] Majesty should / from time to time Direct and Appoint,
And to Order that the said Quit Rents should not
at any time be disposed of, untill upon Certifying
the Value of what should then remain in the Trea-
sury, His Majesty should Order the Same to be dis-
posed of to such Uses as should be thought requisite,

That accordingly Orders have Issued under His present Majesty's Royal Signe Mannall dated the first of May 1695 for the payment of Seven Hundred Fifty five Pounds Three shillings and a farthing out of his said Revenue of Quitt-rents in Aid of the Revenue of Two shillings p Hogthead then falling Short, And that since that time the said Revenue of Two shil. lings p Hogthead and Port Dutys, have fallen short in the Years 1695, 1696, 1697 of Answering the Charges of that Government and other extraordinary Exigencies abovementioned in the Summe of Two Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty Three Pounds Three shillings and Two pence half penny, which added to the remaining Ballance of the Account of that Revenue in the Year 1694, being Seventy Two Pounds Six shillings and Six pence there is wanting to clear the Debts of the Government in Virginia out of the said Revenue of Two Shillings p hogthead the Summe of Two Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Five Pounds Nine shillings and Eight pence half penny according to the Severall Vouchers transmitted by the said Auditor Generall, And likewise that on the 31st of May 1697 there was remaining in the Treasury there on Account of Quittrents the Summe of Three Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Three Pounds Nine shillings and Six pence half penny. Now in regard the said Summe of Two Thousand Nine

Hundred Fifty five Pounds Nine Shillings and eight
pence half penny hath been advanced by the said
William Byrd for the Support of the Government and
on the Extraordinary Occasions abovementioned, We doe
hereby Direct and require You, to Issue a Warrant for
the allowing the Same to the said William Byrd out
of the Ballance which remained on his Account of
the Revenue of Quit Rents upon the 31st of May 1697
aforesaid, And for so doing This shall be Your Warrant,
Dated at the Court of Whitehall the Fifteenth day of
November 1698, In the Tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign
By Their Excellency's Command.

Step: Fox

J: Smith

Thos. Littleton

Directed in manner following to Wit
To Francis Nicholson Esq: His Majesty's Lieut: &
Governour Generall of the Colony and Dominion of
Virginia in America, and to the Governour or
Commander in Chief of the said Colony and
Dominion for the time being.

This is a true copy from the Entry
in the Treasury Book extracted of

A True copy

John Povey

Webster

W^t for allowing £2955:9:8½ Expended upon Extra Occasions
in Virginia out of the Quittrents there.

ie - Can name it for
- he was
me of the
Treasury
clerk.

Endorsed

Virginia E

[106]

^{by} Lords Justice Warrant

For allowing to William Byrd Esq^r:

£2955: 9: 8½ Expended upon Extra

Occasions in Virginia out of the

Quit Rents there./

Copy

recd from Mr. Byrd.

Recd 11th Aug^t }
Read D^o — } 1715.

P: 8.

Cont^d 3. fol. 235.

August 20th
1705

[p47]

A General Account of her Maj^{ty}: Revenue of two
Shillings p^{er} hhd & arising within the Colony & Do-
minion of Virginia.

The Receiver Gen^l doth charge himself
with y^e Receipt of y^e s^d Revenue as follows

The Ballance of the last Account due to her Majesty from
the late William Byrd Esq^r
The Account of y^e upper District of James River
The Account of the lower District of James River
The Account of the District of York River
The Account of y^e District of Rappahannock River
The Account of y^e District of Potomack River
The Account of the District of Accomack

1938. 16 9³/₄
82 00 5¹/₄
203 4 7
958 6 5¹/₄
589 12 2¹/₄
465 14 9¹/₄
85 00 1¹/₄

The Account of several Rights of Land at 5/ p^{er} Right
So that the whole Receipt from the 25th of Oct^r 1704 to the
20th of August 1705 amounts to

4322 15 2³/₄
4 5 0
4327 00 2³/₄

The Receiver Gen^l doth likewise discharge
himself by y^e Paym^t of y^e following Sums

By Salary to the Gov^r from the 25th of Oct^r 1704 to the 15th
of August 1705
By House Rent for the same time
By half a years Salary to the Coun^c to y^e 25 April last
By half a years Salary to the Auditor of her Maj^{ty}: Plantations
to the same time
By half a years Salary to y^e Attorney Gen^l to y^e same time
By half a years Salary to y^e Clerk of y^e Coun^c to y^e same time
By half a years Salary to y^e Gunner of James Town to y^e same time
By paid to sev^l Ministers attending one Gen^l Court & Assemb^{ly}
By sev^l contingent charges amounting to the Summ of
By Salary to the several Naval Officers at 10 p^{er} h^d on the
Summ of 2383 : 18 : 5
By Salary to the Auditor and Receiver at y^e p^{er} h^d the Summ
of 2145 : 10 : 7³/₄

1615 1 4¹/₂
121 2 7
175 00 0
50 00 0
20 00 0
25 00 0
7 10 0
10 00 0
40 06 10¹/₂
238 07 9¹/₄
161 4 7³/₄

So that the whole Summ disbursed by the Receiver
General amounts to

2463 13 2³/₄

And there remains due to her Majesty to ballances this
Account

1563 7 0

4327 00 2³/₄

W Byrd Receiver Gen^l

Oct: 25th
1705

A General Account of her Majesty's Revenue of two
Shillings p^{er} tith^{le} &c: arising within the Colony &
Dominion of Virginia.

The Receiver Gen^l: doth charge himself
wthth y^e Receipt of y^e said Revenue as follows

The Ballance of y ^e last Acct: ended 20 th of Aug ^t : 1705	1863	7	0
The Account of y ^e upper District of James River	41	7	0
The Account of the lower District of James River	47	12	6
The Account of the District of York River	253	2	6
The Account of y ^e District of Rappahannock River	59	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of the District of Potomack River	37	19	11
The Account of the District of Accomack	104	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of several Rights of Land	91	00	00
The Account of several Arms	27	4	10
So that the Receipt from the 20 th of August 1705 to the 25 th of Oct ^r : 1705 amounts to	2505	18	9

The Receiver Gen^l: doth also discharge him-
self by the Payment of the following Sums.

By Salary to the Governor for 76 Days ending the 25 th of October 1705	416	8	9
By House Rent for the same time	31	4	7
By half a Years Salary to y ^e Council to the same time	173	00	0
By half a Years Salary to y ^e Auditor of y ^e Plantations	50	00	0
By Salary to the Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for 71 days ending the same time	19	9	1
By half a Years Salary to the Attorney General	20	00	0
By half a Years Salary to the Clerk of y ^e Council	25	00	0
By half a Years Salary to y ^e Sumner of James Town	7	10	0
By a Warrant to sev ^l Ministers for their Attendance	10	00	0
By a Warrant to Colonel Edmund Jennings for Paper &c for the Use of the Council	18	1	4
By a Warrant to William Byrd for sundry Law Books &c for the same Use	59	13	3
By a Warrant for contingent Charges amounting to y ^e Summ of By Salary to the Naval Officers for collecting y ^e Summ of £524: 6: 11	6	19	4
By Salary to the Auditor & Receiver at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^{er} Cent for receiving the Sum of £471: 18: 3	52	8	8
So that the whole Summ disbursed by the Receiver Gen ^l : amounts to	44	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
And there remains due to Her Majesty to ballance this Account	956	00	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1569	18	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	2505	18	9

W Byrd Receiver Gen^l.

Aug: 30th
1706

[249]

A General Account of Her Majestys Revenue of
two Shillings p lhd & arising within this Colony
of Virginia.

The Receiver General doth charge himself
wth ye Receipt of ye s^d Revenue as follows,

The Ballance of the last Acc ^t . ended 25 th Oct ^r 1705.	1569 18 6 ³ / ₄
The Accompt of the Upper District of James River	900 13 0 ³ / ₄
The Accompt of the lower District of James River	198 13 9
The Accompt of the District of York River	1818 3 3
The Accompt of ye District of Rappahannock River	920 16 2 ³ / ₄
The Accompt of ye District of Potomack River	610 9 0
The Accompt of the District of Accomack	101 8 11
The Accompt of Rights sold	58 19 0
The Accompt of the Sale of the Sloop Elizabeth	11 14 0
So that the whole Receipt from the 25 th of Oct ^r 1705 to the 30 Aug ^t 1706 amounts to	6190 10 9 ¹ / ₄

The Receiver Gen^l doth also discharge him.

self by the Payment of ye following Summs

By Salary to ye Governor for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Year & 29 days to the 24 th of August 1706	1658 18 4
By House Rent to the same time	124 8 4
By half a Years Salary to ye Coun ^l to ye 25 th April 1706	175 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations to the same time	50 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Solicitor of ye Virginia Affairs	50 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Attorney Gen ^l	20 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Clerk of ye Council	25 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Gov ^r of James Town	7 10 0
By a Warrant to pay sev ^l Ministers for attending on the Court & Assembly	10 00 0
By a Warrant for sundry contingent Charges	36 12 11 ¹ / ₄
By Salary to the Naval Officers at 10 p cent for part, & 6 p cent on part on £4549 .. 19 .. 2 ¹ / ₂	428 9 11 ³ / ₄
By Salary to the Receiver Gen ^l at 3 p cent for receiving £19225 ¹ / ₄	125 15 3
By Salary to the Dep ^t Auditor at 1 p cent on the same Sum ^m	209 10 10
So that the whole Summ disbursed by ye Receiver General amounts to	2921 5 8
And there remains due to her Maj ^{ty} to ballance this Account	3269 5 1 ¹ / ₄
	6190 10 9 ¹ / ₄

W. Byrd Receiver Gen^l

[25]

April 25th
1707

A General Account of Her Majestys Revenue of two
shillings p^r tithe &c arising within the Colony & Do-
minion of Virginia

The Receiver Gen^l doth charge himself wth
y^e Receipt of y^e s^d Revenues as follows.

The Ballance of the last Acct ended 30 Aug ^t 1706	3269 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Account of y ^e upper District of James River	34 18 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Account of y ^e lower District of James River	179 13 9
The Account of the District of York River	299 8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Account of y ^e District of Rappahannock River	194 15 6
The Account of y ^e District of Potomack River	88 14 4
No Account returned from the District of Accomack	00 00 0
The Account of sundry Fines & Forfeitures amounting to	106 13 0
The Account of Rights sold amounting to	17 00 0
So that the whole Receipt from the 30 of Aug ^t 1706 to the 25 th April 1707 is	4190 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

The Receiver Gen^l doth also discharge him-
self by the Payment of y^e following Sums

By one Years Salary to the Council to 25 th of April 1707	350 00 0
By one Years Salary to the Auditor General of her Majestys Plantations to the same time	100 00 0
By one Years Salary to the Solicitor Virginia	100 00 0
By one Years Salary to the Attorney General	40 00 0
By one Years Salary to y ^e Clerk of the Council	50 00 0
By one Years Salary to y ^e Gunner of James Town	15 00 0
By a Warrant to pay sev ^l Ministers attending on the General Court & Assembly	10 00 0
By a Warrant to Col. Francis Nicholson for y ^e Sum of	71 13 0
By a Warrant to Col. Will ^m Wilson for the sum of	36 00 0
By a Warrant to Richard Ligon for the sum of	6 02 0
By two Warrants for sundry contingent Charges amounting to	62 19 8
By Salary to the Naval Officers at the Rate of 6 p ^r Cent on £ 498 . 11 . 1	50 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Receiver Gen ^l for receiving the Sum of £ 871 . 1 . 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 3 p ^r Cent	26 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Dep ^t Auditor at 5 p ^r Cent on y ^e same Summ	43 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
So that the whole Sum disbursed by the Receiver amounts to	901 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
And there remains due to Her Maj ^{ty} to ballance this Account the Sum of	3288 18 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	4190 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

W Byrd Receiver Gen^l

October 25th
1707

[251]

A General Account of Her Majestys Revenue of
five Shillings per Acre arising within the Colony
& Dominion of Virginia.

The Receiver Genl doth charge himself with
ye Receipt of ye sd Revenue as follows

The Ballance of the last Acc ^t ended 25 th April 1707	3288 18 6 ³ / ₄
For an Error in antedating the Warrant for the Governor's Salary dated 25 th Oct, 1707, 4 days	21 18 5
For an Error in antedating the Gov ^r s Warrant for House rent of the same date, 4 days	1 12 10
The Account of ye upper District of James River	216 8 9 ¹ / ₄
The Account of ye lower District of James River	168 10 9
The Account of ye District of York River	787 16 3
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River	335 3 10 ¹ / ₂
No Account returned from the District of Potomack River	000 00 0
No Account of the District of Accomack	93 2 11 ¹ / ₂
The Acc ^t of sev ^l Rights of Land amounting to ye Sum of	47 10 0
So that ye whole Receipt from 25 th April 1707 to the 25 th of Oct ^r 1707 amounts to	4951 2 5 ¹ / ₄

The Receiver Genl doth also discharge him-
self by ye payment of the following Sums

By half a Years Salary to the Council to the 25 th of October 1707	175 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Auditor General of the Plantations to the same time	50 00 0
By half a Years Salary to ye Solicitor of Virginia	50 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Attorney General	20 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Clerk of the Council	25 00 0
By half a Years Salary to ye Sumner of James Town	7 10 0
By a Warrant for sev ^l Ministers attending ye Genl Court	5 00 0
By a Warrant to Mr William Robertson for the subsisting the French Prisoners	75 6 0
By a Warrant for sundry contingent charges amounting to the Sum of	25 3 3
By Salary to ye Naval Officers at 6 p lb ^t £1591: 2: 7 ¹ / ₂	95 17 9 ¹ / ₂
By Salary to the Receiver General for receiving the Sum of £1542. 14. 9 ¹ / ₂ at 3 p lb ^t	46 5 6 ³ / ₄
By Salary to the Dep ^t Auditor at 5 p lb ^t on the same Sum	77 2 7
So that the whole Sum disbursed by the Receiver Genl amounts to And there remains due to Her Majesty to ballance this Account ye Sum of	682 5 2 ¹ / ₄
	4298 17 3
	4951 2 5 ¹ / ₄

W Byrd Receiver Genl

[152]

Oct: 25:

1708

A General Account of her Majestys Revenue of two Shillings p lb^t & arising within the Colony & Dominion of Virginia.

The Receiver General doth charge himself with ye Receipt of ye s^d Revenue as follows.

The Ballance of the last Account ended 25 th Oct. 1707	4298	17	3
The Account of ye upper District of James River	937	10	4 ¹ / ₂
The Account of ye lower District of James River	168	2	2
The Account of the District of York River	1486	12	8 ¹ / ₂
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River	1259	10	6
The Account of the District Potomack River	608	2	3 ¹ / ₂
The Account of several Rights of Land amounting to the Sum of	28	00	0
The Account of sev ^t Arms sold for the Sum of	11	6	3
So that the whole Receipt from 25 th Oct. 1707 to 25 th Oct. 1708 amounts to	8789	1	6 ¹ / ₂

The Receiver Gen^l doth also discharge himself by the paymt^t of ye following Sums

By 2 years 63 days half Salary to the President to the 25 th of October 1708	2170	10	10
By 2 years 63 days half Houerent to the President to the same time	162	15	10
By one years Salary to ye Council to the same time	350	00	0
By one years Salary to ye Auditor Gen ^l of her Maj ^{ty} Plant ^{ns}	100	00	0
By one years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia	100	00	0
By one years Salary to ye Attorney General	40	00	0
By one years Salary to ye Clerk of ye Council	50	00	0
By one years Salary to ye Sumner of James Town	15	00	0
By a Warrant for ye Ministers attending 2 Gen ^l Courts	10	00	0
By a Warrant to Colonel William Wilson for the Hire of ye Sloop called Roahoke Merchant	59	8	0
By a Warrant for several contingent Charges amounting to the Sum of	32	5	0 ¹ / ₂
By Salary to the Naval Officers at 10 p ^r lb ^t for ye collecting the Sum of £4450 : 18 : 1	445	16	0 ¹ / ₂
By Salary to the Receiver Gen ^l at 3 p ^r lb ^t for receiving the Sum of £4024 : 8 : 3 ¹ / ₂	121	6	7 ¹ / ₂
By Salary to ye Dep ^y Auditor at 5 p ^r lb ^t on ye same Sum	202	0	4 ¹ / ₂
So that the whole Sum disbursed by the Receiver Gen ^l amounts to	3879	6	9 ¹ / ₂
And there remains due to her Majesty to ballance this Account the Sum of	4909	10	9 ¹ / ₂

8789 1 6¹/₂W Byrd Receiver Gen^l

Oct: 25:

1709

[153]

*A General Account of her Majestys Revenue of
two Shillings p tith &c. arising within the Colony &
Dominion of Virginia.*

*The Receiver Genl doth charge himself
with the Receipt of ye s^d Revenue as follows.*

<i>The Ballance of ye last Account ended 25th of Oct^r 1708</i>	<i>4909</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>9¹/₄</i>
<i>The Account of the upper District of James River</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>The Account of ye lower District of James River</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>8¹/₂</i>
<i>The Account of the District of York River</i>	<i>1013</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River</i>	<i>761</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>4¹/₂</i>
<i>The Account of the District of Potomack River</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>The Account of the District of Accomack</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5¹/₂</i>
<i>The Account of sev^l Rights amounting to ye sum of</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>The Account of a forfeiture in Henrico County amounting to</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2¹/₂</i>
<i>So that the whole Receipt from 25th Oct^r 1708 to the 25th Oct^r 1709 amounts to</i>	<i>8347</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

*The Receiver Genl doth also discharge himself
by ye payment of ye following sums -*

<i>x By a years & Salary to ye President to the 25th Octob^r 1709</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>x By his half of the House rent for one year to the same time</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>x By one years Salary to ye Council to the same time</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>x By one years Salary to ye Auditor of her Majestys Plantat^{ns}</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>x By one years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>x By one years Salary to Attorney General</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>x By one years Salary to ye Clerk of the Council</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>x By one years Salary to the Gunner of James Town</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>By a Warrant to pay to Colonel Robert Hunter 2 years & Salary to 24th of August 1708</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>By a Warrant to Mr. Richard Island for ye charge of the Sloop Sea-Flower</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>7¹/₂</i>
<i>x By a Warrant to pay sev^l Ministers attending on ye Genl Courts</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>By three Warrants for sundry contingent charges amounting to</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>3¹/₂</i>
<i>By Salary to the Naval Officers at 10 p b^t for collecting £333⁶ 3 3¹/₂</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3¹/₂</i>
<i>By Salary to ye Dep^y Auditor at 5 p b^t on £3104:10:2¹/₂</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3¹/₂</i>
<i>By Salary to the Receiver General at the Rate of 5 p b^t for re- ceiving £3104:10:2¹/₂</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3¹/₂</i>
<i>So that the whole Sum disburs'd by the Receiver General amounts to</i>	<i>5417</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>And there remains due to her Maj^{ty} to Ballance this Account the sum of</i>	<i>2929</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>5</i>

8347 2 3

W Byrd Receiver Genl

[156]
October 25th
1710

A General Account of Her Majestys Revenue of
two Shillings p tith &c arising within the Colony &
Dominion of Virginia

The Receiver Gen^l doth charge himself with
the Receipt of the s^d. Revenue as follows

The Ballance of the last Account ended 25 th Oct 1709	2929	17	5
The Account of ye upper District of James River	450	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of ye lower District of James River	59	9	5
The Account of ye District of York River	1064	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of ye District of Rappahannock River	803	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of the District of Potomack River	298	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of ye District of Accomack not returned	000	00	00
The Account of sev ^l Rights amounting to the Sum of	40	00	00
So that the whole Receipt from 25 th Oct 1709 to 25 th Oct 1710 amounts to			
	6006	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Receiver Gen^l doth also discharge himself
by the Payment of the following Sums

By half a Years Salary to Colonel Hunter from the 24 th of August 1708 to the 19 th of January 1709 $\frac{1}{10}$	1402	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By half House rent to him from 24 th Aug ^r 1706 to 19 Jan ^y 1709 $\frac{1}{10}$	255	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
By half Salary to ye Earl of Orkney from 19 Jan ^y 1709 to 23 June 1710	427	12	6
By half House rent to his Lord ^{sh} for the same time	32	1	5
By half Salary to ye President from 5 th Oct ^r 1709 to 23 June 1710	661	3	9
By half House rent to him for the same time	47	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
By whole Salary to ye Sec ^y from 23 rd of June 1710 to 25 Oct ^r 1710	677	12	6
By whole House rent to him for the same time	50	8	2
By one Years Salary to ye Council to 25 th of Oct ^r 1710	350	0	0
By one Years Salary to the Auditor General of her Majesty's Plantations for the same time	100	0	0
By one Years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia	100	0	0
By one Years Salary to the Attorney Gen ^l	40	0	0
By one Years Salary to the Clerk of ye Council	50	0	0
By one Years Salary to the Sumner of James Town	15	0	0
By a Warrant to sev ^l Ministers attending on 2 Gen ^l Courts	10	0	0
By a Warrant for sev ^l contingent Charges amounting to ye Sum of	119	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to ye Naval Officers at 10 p ^r 8 ^d for collecting £3036. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	303	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to ye Receiver Gen ^l at 5 p ^r 8 ^d for receiving £2772. 19. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	13	0
By Salary to the Deputy Auditor on the Same Sum	138	13	0
So that the whole Sum disbursed by ye Receiver General amounts to	4919	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
And there remains due to her May ^{ty} to Ballance this Account the Sum of	1086	12	5
	6006	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

W. Byrd Receiver Gen^l.

July 20th
1711

[155]

A General Account of her Majestys Revenue of
two Shillings p^{ce} wh^{ch} arising within the Colony & Do-
minion of Virginia

The Receiver Gen^l doth charge himself with
the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

The Ballance of the last Account ended 25 th Oct ^r 1710	1036 12 5
The Account of the upper District of James River	241 10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Account of y ^e lower District of James River	204 17 4
The Account of the District of York River	1396 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of y ^e District Rappahannock River	683 9 7
The Account of the District of Potomack River	316 12 0
The Account of the District of Accomack not returned	000 00 0
The Account of sev ^l Rights amounting to the Sum of	175 15 0
So that the whole Receipt from the 25 of October 1710 to the 20 th of July 1711 amounts to	4105 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Receiver Gen^l doth also discharge himself
by y^e Payment of y^e following Sums

By half a Years Salary to the Gov ^r to the 25 th April 1711	1000 00 0
By half a Years House rent to the same time	75 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Council	175 00 0
By half a Years Salary to y ^e Auditor Gen ^l of her Maj ^{ty} plant ^{ns}	50 00 0
By half a Years Salary to y ^e Solicitor of Virginia	50 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Attorney General	20 00 0
By half a Years Salary to the Clerk of the Council	50 00 0
By half a Years Salary to y ^e Gunner of James Town	7 10 0
By a Warrant to y ^e Ministers for attending on a Gen ^l Court & Assembly	10 00 0
By a Warrant for sev ^l contingent charges amounting to	105 16 11
By Salary to the Naval Officers at 10 p ^{ce} bent for collecting £2843:5:8 $\frac{1}{2}$	284 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Receiver General at 5 p ^{ce} bent for receiving £2734:13:6 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 14 8
By Salary to y ^e Dep ^y Auditor at 5 p ^{ce} bent on the same Sum	136 14 8
By the Charge of the Court of Oyer & Terminer held on the 12 th of December 1710	100 00 0
By the Charge of the Court of Oyer & Terminer held on the 12 th June 1711	100 00 0
So that the whole Sum disbursed by the Receiver Gen ^l amounts to	2301 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
And there remains due to Her Majesty to ballance this Account	1804 9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	4105 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

W Byrd Receiver General

[A56]

A Genl: Account of Her Maj^{ty}: Revenue of 2
Shillings p^{er} tith^{le} arising within ye Colony of Virginia
from 20th July 1711 to 25th April 1712

This is in the Office

The Genl. Account of her Maj^y: Revenue of 2 Shill.
p^{er} h^{ab}it & arising within the Colony of Virginia from
25th April 1712 to 25th Oct^r. 1712.

The Receiver Genl. doth charge himself
with the receipt of y^e Revenue as follows

The Account of y ^e upper District of James River.	617	12	6 ³ / ₄
The Account of y ^e lower District of James River.	95	3	6
The Account of the District of York River.	111	6	4
The Account of y ^e District of Rappahannock River.	690	18	4 ¹ / ₂
The Account of y ^e District of Potomack River.	646	12	9
The Account of the District of Accomack.	36	17	10 ³ / ₄
The Account of Rights.	5	10	
The Acc ^t of a forfeiture for casting a dead Negro in y ^e River.	5		
The Account of Arms sold.	4	4	
So that the whole Receipt from the 25 th April 1712 to 25 th Oct ^r . 1712 is	3213	5	4 ³ / ₄

The Receiver Genl. doth also charge himself
by payment of y^e following Sums

By the Ballance due to y ^e Rec ^r . Genl on y ^e last Acc ^t on 25 th April last.	616	18	8 ³ / ₄
By 4 years Salary to the Governor to y ^e 25 th Oct ^r . 1712.	1000		
By 2 years Salary Hon ^{or} erent to the Gov ^r to y ^e same time.	75		
By 4 years Salary to the Council.	175		
By 2 years Salary to y ^e Auditor of her Maj ^y : Planta ^m	50		
By 2 years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia.	50		
By half years Salary to the Attorney Genl.	20		
By 2 years Salary to the Clerk of the Council.	50		
By 2 years Salary to the Sumner of James Town.	7	10	
By a Warrant to sev ^l Ministers attending one Genl. Court & Assembly.	10		
By a Warrant to Mr. Nic. hule for 20 ^l . Barrels of Gunpow ^r	75		
By a Warrant to Mr. Jo. Clayton for his Journey to Carolina.	25		
By a Warrant for sundry contingent charges.	51	8	8 ¹ / ₂
By Salary to y ^e Naval Officers at 10 p ^{er} b ^{at} on £2198: 11: 4 ³ / ₄	319	17	1 ¹ / ₂
By Salary to the Auditor at 5 p ^{er} b ^{at} on £2393: 8: 3.	144	13	5
By Salary to the Receiver Genl. at 5 p ^{er} b ^{at} on the same Sum.	144	13	5
So that the whole Sum disbursed by the Receiver Genl. amounts to.	2915	1	4 ³ / ₄
And there remains due to Her Majesty to ballance this Account.	398	4	
	3213	5	4 ³ / ₄

[A59]

Endorsed

Virginia^E

Accounts of the Revenue of Two
Shillings p Hogshead on Tobacco arising
in Virginia, between ye 20th August 1705
& the 25th October 1712.

Rec^d from Mr. Byrd.

Rec^d }
Read } August 12th 1715.

P: 9.

Cont^d f. folo. 235

of the Council of Trade at the Plantation Office
at Whitehall as a Complaint agt^t Alexd^r. Spots-
wood Lieut Gov^t of Virg^a

- 1 Whether the Gov^t directing & forcing the Officers of the Custom^s to demand Extort & Take from the mast^r or Com^{md} of any ship or Vessel any fee or pretended dues not warranted by some Law, he as well as the Officer is not arbitrary and Guilty of Extortion
- 2 Whether the gov^t putting foreigners into the Courts of Judicature in this Colony contrary to the Act of Parliament of ye 7th & 8th of King Wm is not Guilty of the Breach of that Act & of the oath he took and deserves to Suffer the penalty that Act inflict^{ion}
- 3 Whether the Gov^t under pretence of Guarding ye frontiers by building Two forts one at the head of James River y^e other of Rappahannock River at the great Charge & Expence of the Country, and only to Support Two private Interests in both which he is principally concern'd, is not Guilty of a High Misdemeanour, and breach of his oath and of his Maj^{ty}s Royall Instruction agt^t his being concern'd in Trade
- 4 Whether the Gov^t forcing the Indian Nation from their Lands w^{ch} cont^a 23000 Acres under pretence of purchasing it for four cows & calves and taking away

Englishmens patented Lands by a Surveigh of the sd
Land wrongfully begun and Selling the Same for
fifty shillings & hundred clear of charge and then
granting them patents for ye same (is not Arbitrary
& Illegall

5 Whether the Govt putting the Nottoway Indian
King & Six of his chiefe men in Irons for petitioning
the Assembly for Reliefe from Starveing (is not Arbitra-
ry & Illegall and in part guilty of the Murder of the
sd Indian King

6 Whether the Govt protecting men in Arbitrary
& illegall proceedings and contrary to the direct Lettr
of the Law is not Guilty of a breach of that Act &
a joyneing with those Arbitrary proceedings

7 Whether the Govt's Two Queries put out by himself
and his commanding the members of the Courts at their
perill not to Levy for the Burgesses their allowances
due to them by law and has bin the constant practice
of the Courts ever since Assemblys has bin in Virginia
and is not only warranted by law but Justice & reason
is not Guilty of Raising the mindes of Majties subjects not
only to sedition but Rebellion and a malicious arbitrary
Contrivance to disturb a Quiet & peaceable Governmt & a
forcing Courts to do Injustice.

8. Whether the Govt commanding the Attorney Gen^l
to prosecute a Woman contrary to Law for the death

of her Slave under a very moderate Correction and
beard both by the jury's Inquest & County Court, and
at the same time knowingly to suffer a favourite of his
to kill destroy & maim as many slaves of their own
& other people as they please without taking Notice their
off (is not guilty of partiality & Injustice, and destroys ye
End of Government

9 Whether the Gov^t. undertaking & agreeing with the
Assembly in 1713 to guard ye frontiers for Three years End-
ing in Decemb^r 1716 for 750 money & 243220^{ts} of Tobaccos,
And then call another Assembly in Aug^t 1715 and demand
of ym to guard their frontiers when the Expence, as he
had Reduced the Number of Men from Eleven Troup^s of
Ranger^s to Twenty four Men, Twelve of w^{ch} was in the
Fort Christiana to Guard the Indian Comp^y Effects &
Trade and whose pay for the Three years as they were
Reduced did not amount to so much as was Given the
Gov^t. for that purpose by fifty thousand pounds of Tob^o
and Seven hundred and fifty pounds in money the Tob^o
at this Time is worth Six hundred pounds Ster^l (is not
a plain designe to Burthen ye people with Taxes for
his private Interest and is not guilty of a high crime
and breach of Trust and a dishonour to his Maj^{ty} whom
he represents

/10 Whether the Gov^t. demanding of the Assembly to ^[196]
raise a Strong Guard of men to go with him to Treat

with the Indian Chiefs that are at war with S. Caro-
lina for a peace for y^t Colony, that being the pretence,
but the principall designe was for A Trade for the
Indian Comp^y of which himself is not only the head
but the greatest Stock in the name of Catherine Russell,
and at the same Time had given passes for those
Indians to come to W^mburg to Treat with him &
thither they did come, (had not a designe & did indeed
our further to Burthen the people with a Poll Tax, or
get from y^m Two Thousand pounds in money to the
Enriching himself and dishonour of his Maj^{ty} is not guilty
of A High Crime & breach of Trust.

11. Whether the Scheme the Govern^t projected for a
Standing Militia to consist of Three Thousand foot and
fifteen hund^d horse and an Adjutant in every neck (to huff and
Bully the people) was not a Raising a Standing Army at
the yearly charge of more then Six hundred Thousand
pds of Tob^o to the Entire Ruin of the Country, and a
means for him to Govern Arbitrarily & by martiell Law
is not guilty of high Crimes Misdemeanors & Breach of
Trust for endeavoring not only to Burthen but destroy
the most peaceable & profitable Govern^t under the
Crown of great Brittain.

12. Whether the Gov^t Turning men out of the Civill &
Military Offices for acting in the house of Burgesses accord-
ing to their oaths and dictates of an Impartiall & just

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE
31

Conscience, and Advancing others in their Places who had as much as in them lay Trampled downe the rights, Liberties and priviledges of the people (is not Guilty of partiality & Injustice

13 Whether the Gov^r. Turning justices of the peace out of Commission for giving their Judgement in a Case depending before them According to Law and the known constant practice ever since Virginia had Assemblies and Courts of Judicature (is not guilty of High crimes & misdemeanors and Endeavouring to prevent the Law and the Common Rule of Justice to the disquietude of all his Maj^{ties} Subjects

14 Whether the Gov^r. projecting Passing & forcing a Law to be made and denying to repeal the same when it appeared to be the Generall Grievance of the whole Country and was so represented to the Assembly by the whole Country in a legall manner and is a very great loss both to his Maj^{ty} Revenue in great Brittain & Virg^a & destructive to Trade is not Arbitrary & Guilty of a high Breach of Trust -

15 Whether the Gov^r. denying to let his Maj^{ties} Subjects take up Lands and at the Same Time give leave or ord^r another person to take up Twelve Thousand Acres to be patented in the Name of Wm Robertson to his owne private use and leasing the Same to the Germans (not permitting them to take the Same up

to their use) att such Rents as shall be agreed on
between the sd Lord & the Germans, (is not Arbi-
trary Illegan^{ce}) & oppressing his Maj^{ties} Subjects and a
breach of his Maj^{ties} Royall Instructions

R: L

Virg^a Resolves made by the house of Burgesses Sept^r 2^d 1715. [197]

Resolved that the Hon^{ble} Lt Gov^r by his Agreement with the house of Burgesses at their Sessions in 1714 hath Engaged to defend y^e frontiers of this Colony untill Decem^r 1715 for the Sum^{ll} Sums of money and Tobacco then gave him for that purpose.

Resolved that this House by giving four hundred and fifty pounds for the Assistance of the people of S^c Carolina in the manner that money was given had a Reall intention to Relieve those people, and did Expect the Inhabitants of Virg^a might be relieved from the hardships of the Tob^a Law by y^e same Act

Resolved that besides the Common Taxes for S^cveys, the duty of 2^d p^{er} tit^h, & the Duty on Liqueurs and slaves, this Country is burthened with an Extraordinary Imposi^(ion)tion upon Tobacco for the use of The Tobacco Agents, which is more grievous than any Publick Tax

Resolved that the Resolutions made by this house upon the Complaint made concerning the first Elected Burgesses to Serve for the County of Warwick was according to the Law of this Colony

Resolved that what delays has happened in our proceedings has bin occasioned by the Lt Gov^r denying to assist this house in their Just rights and priviledges

Resolved that the true and only motive to this for asser.

staining and Trusting on their just rights & priviledges
agst some justices was to Support and Mantaine the
rights & liberties of the people agst Such as Endeavoured
to deprive them of the Benefitt given by law to repre-
sent their greivances to the Generall Assembly

Resolved that the papers of greivances refused to be certified
by the justices of New Kent Court did not contain in them
any thing false or Seditious and that the sd justices
being the first that have refused to Certifie the Greiv-
ances of the people to the Generall Assembly ought to be
first punished at the bar of the house of Burgesses
for an offence of that nature

Resolved that this house of Burgesses ought not to be Stig-
matized with the denomination of a Set of men Obstantly
bent to doe nothing for the Safety & dignity of his Maj^{tyes}
Government but on the hardest conditions, for only sin-
cerely Endeavouring and pursuing those methods they
think most proper to redeem the Country from that
almost Intolerable burthen Imposed on the people no
ways for the Safety Support & dignity of this Govern^t
their being in the bill past this house better provi-
sion made for the payment of the Clergy publick
Creditors and Officers, then in that law w^{ch} at first
was projected for that purpose.

Resolved by the Refusall of the Honor^{ble} Lt Governour to
grant his Aid to Compell Rich^d Littlepage and Thomas

Burths of New Kent County to appear at the barr of
this house the Burgesses are denied their Just Rights
& priviledges

Resolved that the Message from the Lt Gov^r of the 27th
of August last contains in it undeserved and Scan-
delouse Reflections upon the persons and proceedings
of this house of Burgesses/
Rt Honor^{ble} G.

The above are the resolves made by the house
of Burgesses, on your perswasall of the Journall of that
house youl finde the reasons the house had to make
those resolves from the Severall Speeches and Messages
sent them by the Governour. Beertainly y^e people whose
Intrest and all they have their wives & children, has
the Safety and Dignity of this Colony more at heart then
the Govern^r whose sole designe and Study is only to En-
rich himself at the publick Charge of the Country
his Arbitrary partiall and unjust proceedings wee
thumblly beg we may be released from in doing which
his Maj^{ties} Intrest will be protected the Honour and dig-
nity of this Govern^t: Supported their Estates Secured and
his Maj^{ties} Revenue Encreased which at this Time is such
so low as not able to pay the Govern^rs Salary

Yrs

W. R

[P. 1007]

Addressed

To

The Rt. Honor^{ble} the Lords of the Council
of Trade att the Plantation^{office} in Whitehall
London

§ 9 RC

Endorsed Virginia^E / Letter from W. R. with / several
Resolves of the / Assembly of Virginia, agt. / their Lt. Gov^r,
and desiring / he may be removed. / Read 23^d April 1716.
P: 17. / Ent^d J. fol^s 260. / Read 1st May 1716. /

Endorsed Virginia^E

Copy of the Account of the
Revenue of 2 shil ps hhd, &
ending the 25th of April 1713.

need with a Duplicate
of bot Spotswood L^r
of the 10th of June 1713.

Recd 25. Septemb. } 1713.
Recd 5. May 1716.

P: 20.

but 3 fol 242.

Virginia

Copy of the Account of the Revenue of
2^d ps hhd & ending the 25th of April
1713.

[see over]

[1115]

A General Account of her Majestys Revenue of two shillings
per hoghead arising within the Colony of Virginia

The Receiver Gen^l doth charge himself with
the receipt of the said Revenue as follows

The ballance of the last Account ended the 25 th of October 1712	398 . 4 . -
The account of the upper District of James River	6 . 8 . 9
The account of the lower District of James River	68 . 5 . 5
The account of the District of York River	307 . 5 . 11½
The account of the District of Rappahannock River	130 . 7 . 5½
The account of the District of Potomack River	82 . 14 . 8½
The account of the District of Accomack	23 . 6 . 2½
The account of Rights of Land	55 . 13 . ~
The account of a fine in New Kent County	20 . 1 . ~
So that the whole Receipt from the 25 th of October 1712 to the 25 th of April 1713 amounts to	1094 . 8 . 4½

The Receiver Gen^l doth also discharge himself
by the payment of the following Sums.

By half a year's Salary to the Governor to the 25 th of April 1713	1000 . - . -
By half a year's house rent to the same time	75 . - . -
By half a year's Salary to the Council	175 . - . -
By half a year's Salary to the Auditor Gen ^l of the plantations	50 . - . -
By half a year's Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia	50 . - . -
By half a year's Salary to the Attorney Gen ^l	20 . - . -
By half a year's Salary to the Clerk of the Council	50 . - . -
By half a year's Salary to the Surron at James City	4 . 10 . -
By a Warrant to several Ministers attending on the Gen ^l Court	5 . - . -
By a Warrant to the Judges and Officers attending on the Court of Oyer and Terminer	100 . - . -
By a Warrant to Capt Smith for the hire of his Sloop	60 . - . -
By a Warrant to Mr. Nicholas Curle for the charges of the Spyboat	121 . 14 . -
By a Warrant to Susanna Allen for maintaining the French prisoners	87 . 7 . 11
By a Warrant for sundry contingent charges	37 . 8 . 4
By Salary to the Naval Officers at the rate of 10 p cent on £620 . 8 . 4½	62 . - . 10
By Salary to the Auditor at 5 p cent on £634 . 3 . 6½	31 . 14 . 2½
By Salary to the Receiver Gen ^l at 5 p cent on the same Sum	31 . 14 . 2½
So that the whole Sum disbursed by the Receiver Gen ^l amounts to	1964 . 9 . 6
And there remains due to the Receiver General to ballance this Account	870 . 1 . 1¾
	1094 . 8 . 4½

W Byrd Receiver Gen^l

The General Account of His Majesty's Revenue of Two
shillings p Hogthead & arising within the Colony of
Virginia from the 25th of April 1714 to the 25th of October following.

The Receiver General doth charge himself
with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

The Account of the Upper District of James River	260: 13: 2
The Account of the Lower district of James River	99: 16: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of the District of York River	728: 2: 1
The Account of the District of Rappahannock River	618: 14: 1
The Account of the District of Potomack River	582: 16: 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Account of the District of Accomack	8: 9: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	2218: 11: 2
The Account of Rights	22: 5: 0
The Account of His Maj ^{ty} Third part of the Sloop Roe	33: 14: 6
The Account of His Maj ^{ty} Third part of the forfeited Tobaccos	41: 11: 1
	<hr/>
	2279: 1: 9

The Receiver General doth also discharge him-
self by the payment of the following Summs

By the Ballance of the last Account due to the Receiver Generall	1844: 16: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
By half a years Salary to the Governor to the 25 th of October 1714	1000: 0: 0
By half a years Houcement to the same time	75: --: --
By half a years Salary to the Council	175: --: --
By half a years Salary to William Blathwayt Esq: Auditor of the Plantations	50: --: --
By half a years Salary to Nathaniel Blackstone Esq: Solicitor of Virginia	50: --: --
By half a years Salary to John Delany Esq: Attorney Generall	20: --: --
By half a years Salary to Mr. William Robertson Clerk of the Council	50: --: --
By half a years Salary to Edward Ross Gunner at James Town	5: --: --
By half a years Salary to Daniel Jones Armourer	6: --: --
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending on one Generall Court	5: --: --
By a Warrant for contingent charges	41: 2: 11
By Salary to the Naval Officers at Ten p Cent on £ 2218: 11: 2	221: 17: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary to the Auditor at 5 p Cent on £ 2057: 14: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	102: 17: 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Salary to the Receiver General at 5 p Cent on the s ^d Sum	102: 17: 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>
So that the whole Summ disburs'd amounts to	3349: 11: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
And there will Remain due to the Receiver Genll to ballance this Ac. compt	1070: 9: 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	2279: 1: 9

[120] Endorsed Virginia

Account of His Majesty's Revenue of Two shillings
per Hogshead &c. from the 25th of April to the 25th
of October / 1714.

Also Endorsed Virginia^E / Account of His Majesty's Revenue /
of 2^s per Hogshead, &c. in Virginia, from / the 25th April, to the
25th October 1714. / Referred to, in Col^l Spotswood's / Lett^r of
27th Jan^y. 1714¹⁵. / Rec^d April 6th } 1715. / P: 42. / Ent^d 3 fol^s 337
Rec^d May 16th } 1716.

[125]

Virginia
State of the Public Tobacco Accounts
A^o 1714

[see over]

Endorsed

Virginia^E

State of the Public

Tobacco Accounts.

Referred to, in hole
Spotswood's Letter
January 27th. 1714/15.

Recd. April 6th. } 1715.
Read. May 16th. } 1716.

Pp: 44.

Ent'd 7 fol 227

[p. 250]

The State of the Public Tobacco Accounts of the
to the Twenty fourth day of December 1714 is

Debtor	Credit
For the Several Claims Allowed by the Assembly for Publick Services ————— £	73091
For Doorkeepers —————	8000
For Rangers —————	327184
For the Governor for Charges by him laid out in Securing the frontiers and to pay Lieut Christopher Smith & his Rangers, who have not put in their Claim for their Ranging Service to this Assembly; And for what is Short Allowed the four Troops of Rangers now in pay —————	125906
For the Governor more for making good Lieut. Hiss Allowance of 18 months pay this Year ———	24516
	558697
For a Deposits to be Accounted for in the next Levy	395
	559092
For the Governor to be paid in the Year 1715 — . .	124852
For the Governor more to be paid in the Year 1716. . .	118368
	802312
To a Deposits to be Accounted for in 1716 — - -	1215
	803527

[p259]

Colony of Virginia from the Tenth day of December 1713

_____ Creditor _____ Total

By a Deposit in the last Publick Levy ——— £ 6827

By Owners of Runaways ——— 8200

By a Levy at 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ p Pol on 31540 Tythables . . . 544065
659092

By a Levy at 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ p Pol on 31540 Tythables to be
paid in the Year 1716 ——— . . . 118275
803527

Test Miles Levy of Comtee Claims

A General Account of the Births and
From the 20th of April to

County's	Parishes	Births				Burials			
		Free		Slaves		Free		Slaves	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Accomack	Accomack . . .	14	9	3	2		3		
Charles City	Westover . . .	5	8	4	1	2	2		
	Weyanoke . . .	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	
Essex	South Farnham . . .	5	7	3	4	1	1	1	2
	St. Marys . . .	2	3	4	4				2
	St. Anns . . .	14	6	2	3	3	4		
Elizabeth City	Elizabeth City . . .	6	8	1	2	2	3		
Glocester	Kingslon . . .	10	12	7	11	1		2	1
	Ward . . .	7	17	5	6	1	1	1	
	Peters . . .	21	16	—	—	6	6		
	Abingdon . . .	12	—	4	1	2	2	1	
Henrico	Christoll . . .	5	2	1	2	1	1		
	Verina ab. Henrico . . .	18	13	5	4	7	2		2
	Manicantown . . .								
James City	Wallingford . . .	2	5	1	6	3			
	Wilmington . . .	6	12	9	8	7	7	1	3
	James City . . .	2	5	3	4	1	2	2	2
Isle of Wight	Newport . . .	9	2		2	3	3	1	2
	Warwick's Creek . . .	7	3	2	—	2	4		1
King & Queen	St. Stephens . . .	17	17	6	8	2	2		1
	Stratten Major . . .	11	7	3	3	3	1		3
King William	St. Johns . . .	22	14	3	8	4	3	4	1
Lancaster	St. Marys W. chapel . . .	1	3						
	Christ Church . . .	2	2	4	1			2	2
Middlesex	Christ Church . . .	6	6				2		
Nansemond	Upper Parish . . .	9	6			1	1		
	Lower Parish . . .	5	5			4	4		
	Churchatuck . . .	4	1	2	1	2			
		226	180	73	82	60	56	16	22

Burials in the Several Parishes in Virginia
the 20th of October 1714.

Countys	Parishes	Births				Burials			
		Free		Slaves		Free		Slaves	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New Kent	Blisland . . .	5	6	2	1	4	5		
	St Pauls . . .	23	16	8	4	2	2		
	St Peters . . .	14	11	4	6	3	4	2	
Norfolk	Elizabeth River . . .	11	10	7	11	7	3		
Northampton	Hungars . . .	10	9	1	2	3	4		
Northumberland	Wiscornico . . .		4						
	Fairfield . . .	2	3		1	1	2		
Prince George	Martin brandon vide Westover	2				3	2		
Princess Ann	Linhaven . . .	12	15	1	3	5	6	2	1
Richmond	Hannover . . .	4	3	1	1		1	1	1
	Sittenturn . . .	5	7	2	1	3	1	2	
Stafford	St Pauls . . .	4	1	1					
	Oliver Norton . . .	6	4	2	3	2	5		
Surrey	Southwark . . .	5	7	1	3	4	6	2	1
	Lawns Creek								
Warwick	Denbigh . . .	4	2			2	3		
	Mulberry Island . . .	3	4	1	1	1	2		
Westmorland	Washington . . .	13	6	3	1	1	2		2
	Cople . . .	6	9	1	2	2	5	1	3
York	Charles Parish . . .	6	5	3	4	4	6	1	4
	York Hampton . . .	8	12	5	4	6	5	1	
	Barton . . .	10	7	5	2	3	3		
		153	140	48	50	56	67	12	12
Brought from } y ^e other side }		226	180	73	82	60	56	16	22
Total . . .		379	320	121	132	116	123	28	34

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[p 229]

Proposals for determining the Controversy
relating to the bounds between the Governments
of Virginia and North Carolina: Most humbly
offered for His Majestys Royal Approbation, and
for the Consent of the Right Hon^{ble} The Lords
Proprietors of Carolina.

Forasmuch as the dispute between the said
two Governments about their true Limits continues still, not-
withstanding the severall Meetings of the Commissioners,
and all the proceedings of many years past in order to
adjust that Affair; and seeing no speedy determination like-
ly to ensue, unless some Medium be found out, in which
both parties may incline to acquiesce: Wherefore both the
underwritten Governours having mett and considered the
prejudice done both to the Kings and the Lords Proprietors
Interests, by the continuance of this Contest, and truly en-
deavouring at a Decision which they judge comes nearest
to the Intention of the Royal Charter, granted to the
Lords Proprietors, Do with the Advice and Consent of
their respective Councils Propose as followeth;

That from the Mouth of Corratuck River or
Inlett, and setting the compass on the North Shore thereof,
a due West line be run and fairly marked; and if it
happens to cutt Chowan River between the mouths of
Wottoway River and Wiccom's Creek, then shall the same

direct course be continued towards the Mountains, and be ever deemed the Sole Dividing Line between Virginia and Carolina.

That if the said West line cuts Chowan River to the Southward of Wiccon Creek, then from that point of Intersection the bounds shall be allowed to continue up the Middle of the said Chowan River, to the middle of the entrance into the said Wiccon Creek, and from thence a Due West Line shall divide the two Governments.

That if the said West Line cuts Black Water River, to the Northward of Nottoway River; then from that point of Intersection, the Bounds shall be allowed to continue down the middle of the said Blackwater River, to the middle of the Entrance into the said Nottoway River, and from thence a Due West Line shall divide the said two Governments.

That if a Due West Line shall be found to pass through Islands, or to cut out small Slips of Land, which might much more conveniently be included in the one Province or other, by Natural Water bounds; in such Case the persons appointed for running the Line shall have power to settle Natural bounds, Provided the Commissioners of both sides agree thereto, and that all such Variations from the West Line be particularly noted in the Maps or Platts which they shall return to be put upon the Records of both Governments

[All]

All which is humbly Submitted by
[orig. signatures] Charles Eden A Spotswood

Endorsed

Virginia^E
& Carolina

[232]

Proposals for determining
the Controversy about the
Bounds between Virginia
and North Carolina.

referred to, in bot
Spotswood's dr. of
16th July 1715

Recd 18th April 1716

Read 16th May 1716.

P. 64.

Ent^d 4 fol^o 371

51

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commission^{rs} [p. 105]
of Trade and Plantations. —

The humble Petition of Several Mer-
chants and Inhabitants trading to and
residing in Virginia and Maryland in
behalf of themselves & Others.

Sheweth

That Your Petition^{rs} had a very profitable Trade
with the Indians in those Colonys And have now large
Quantities of Goods there, only fitt for that Trade but to
their great Surprise they find a Law made by the
(2^d Volume of Virg. Laws fol. 8) Assembly of Virginia. Anno 1714. Intituled An Act for
the better regulating the Indian Trade which confines the
Trade of those Indians to One particular place and to
One Sett of Men, to the Manifest Injury of Your Peti-
tioners; and if not prevented in time, may be of fatal
Consequence to the Inhabitants and all his Majest^y's
European Subjects trading to Virginia, who are shutt
Out by this Law, by forcing the Indians to Trade with
Carolina or Maryland both which are Proprietors
Governm^{ts}. And will doubtless give all the Encourage-
ment possible to gett Such a beneficial Trade from
the Subjects under his Maj^{ty}'s Government to the Advan-
tage of their propriety.

And Whereas all Monopolys are looked upon des-
(sic)

tructive to Trade and Industry, the reducing of them formerly have been of great benefit to this Kingdom and the Subjects thereunto belonging as will Appear by the Many Acts made for that purpose by the 3^d. of James the 1st. Chap. ye 6th, 9th. & 10th and 10th & 11th. of William ye 3^d. and first of Queen Ann in relation to an Open Trade to Spain Portugall & France, the laying Open the Affrican and Russia Trade, and for Encour. ageing the Greenland Trade.

And by a recitall of the Turkey Company's Charter, Anno. 1605. the Preamble as follows.

"Whereas the Trade to the Levant remains with. out Government. And Whereas it was not thought fitt to limitt the Said Trade to any Number of Merchants, nor to any City, Town, or place in the Kings Dominions, or be Used in any degree of a Monopoly but Shall be laid Open to All that Use the Trade of Merchandize. Therefore."

How Barbarous Seever the People are in any part of the World, a freedom of Trade has always been found the greatest Expedient to Make them Easy and Quiet and keep them in Our Interest, and Experience Shews that Monopolys have been the Occasion of losing Several branches of Our Trade, beside other Inconveniencies that have Attend. ed Us with it.

By this Monopoly there will be but One Buyer of Goods for the Said Trade, and One Seller of those Commo.

-ditys; Such Buyer will put his Own Price on the Said Goods, and consequently become the Sole Director of that Branch of Trade, whereby the Merchants (if not remedied) must be great losers by the cargoes they have Sent thither already, Only proper for the Indian Trade, And the Inhabitants being excluded from dealing with the Indians cannot purchase any of their Commodities on better terms (however Advantageous it might be to them) but from Such persons as those who have Obtained this Monopoly in order to extort Unreasonable Gain from their fellow Subjects as well as the Indians.

The consequence of which cannot be attended with any other effect in process of time than losing So beneficial a Trade, this Monopoly being such a hardship upon the Indians, Undoubtedly in time will force them to Trade with the French and Abandon Our Interest and be A Means of putting them upon taking Arms Against Us as other Neighbouring Indians have done to the great Destruction of His Majesty's Subjects, Plantations and Revenue.

Wherefore Your Petitioners humbly pray Your Lordships to take their Case into Consideration in order to Repeal that Injurious Law (made in Virginia) for Establishing the Monopoly complained of, So that Trade may take its Natural course as formerly for the benefit of His Majesty's Subjects in generall and

the Plantations, or Grant them Such other
relief as Your great Wisdom Shall see fitt
And Your petition^{rs}. Shall ever pray &c.

(original signatures)

Phill Smith
Wm Hunt
John Midford

Henry Offley
Benj^a Bradley
Jon^a Scarth
Jno Falconar
Robert Linnikshak
(not clear)
Jann^a Bradley

[P. 106] Endorsed

Virginia C
Maryland

Petition of Several Merch^{ts}
and Inhabitants trading to
& residing in Virginia and
Maryland, Against An Act
of Virginia concerning the
Indian Trade.

Recd from
Mr Tolw

Recd 24th May 1716
Recd 10th D^y

P. 30.

Ent^a 2 fol^s. 294

65

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commission^{rs} [1333]
for Trade and Plantations. —

The humble Memoriall of Robert Barry
of London Merch^t Agent for the Virginia
India Company. —

Sheweth

That Whereas at a Generall Assembly held
att the Capitall of Virginia the 22^d of October 1712 And
thence continued by Severall Prorogacons to the 16th
of Novemb^r 1714 an Act was passed Intituled An Act
for the better regulating the Indian Trade w^{ch} Act
now lyes before your Lordships. —

That Your Memorialist being Informed that
Severall Merchants have presented a Memoriall to your
Lordships against the Ratification of the Said Act
under Severall Specious p^tences & Suggestions that
the Said Act will be p^tjudicall to the Said Indian
Trade in generall Altho the Said Act was past there
in order to regaine and reestablish the Said Trade
which is now declining and in time unless this Act
be confirmed may be intirely lost as appears by the
Preamble of and sev^l clauses in the Said Act and
w^{ch} your Memorialist can fully make out to your
Lopps if your Lopps will be pleased to Appoint
him a day for that purpose. —

That in regard your Memorialist having Great
dealings in the Tobacco Trade and more particularly
at this time his Affaires calling him into the Country.~

Your Memorialist therefore most humbly
Prays your Lordps to Suspend the mak-
ing your Report relating to the Said Act
for 14 dayes and in the meane time to Ord^r
your Memorialist a copy of Such Memorials
and Memoralls (if any) that now lye be-
fore your Lordps ag^t the Said Act by
which time your Memorialist will be ready
and hopes to be able to maintaine the Pre-
amble of the Said Act and to make out the
Allegations of this his Memorials to the Satis-
faction of your Lordps.

[1716] Endorsed Virginia^c / Memorial / from Mr. Rob^t / Carey,
Agent for y^e Virginia / Indian Company, in favour /
of the Act of that Colony / by w^{ch} they are established.
Rec^d 20^d May } 1716. / P. 65. / Ent^d 3 fol. 372 / Ex^d
Read 24th Dec

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commis.^[1727]
sioners of Trade & Plantations.

The humble Memoriall & Answer of Robert
Cary of London Merchant Agent for the
Virginia Indian Company to the Petition
of Severall Merchants & Inhabitants trad-
ing to & residing in Virginia & Maryland
in behalf of themselves & others in respect
to the Act lately past in Virginia Intitul-
ed an Act for the better regulating the
Indian Trade

Sheweth

That the Substance of the said Petition may
be reduced under three heads Viz^t

- 1st That the said Trade if this Act be confirmed
will be confined to one place
- 2^{dly} To One Sett of Men
- 3^{dly} That it is A Monopoly which as they Alledge is
always looked on as Destructive to trade

In Answer to the first a known place and time of
Trade for any Commodity is manifestly plaine to be more
beneficiall for Trade in Generall then otherwise as in
Great Britain Bristol Exeter Sturbitch Leeds and many
other places where ffares and Marketts are held purely
upon that Account the Vast Quantities of Woollen &

other Manufactures vended many Substantiall Traders returning more money at those times than their whole years Trade besides Traders going from all places of the Kingdom at those times for Supplying their occasions the like being in all other of the Trading places in the world. which is hoped may be a sufficient confutation of the Pet^rs Suggestion of their first Allegation

That as to the Pet^rs 2^d & 3^d Objections which is that this Act confines the s^d. trade to A Selt of Men which the Pet^rs say is Monopolizing

[1000]

/It is Answered that there never was above thirty Substantiall Traders in that way of Trade and this company cannot Subsist of less than forty and may be fourscore for by the Act four thousand pounds is to be the stock to which no man can subscribe Less than fifty pounds or more than One hundred pounds which will take in considerably above the whole number of the Substantiall traders in that way of Trade So that this Act ought to be looked upon as A Regulation of the said Virginia Indian Trade And can't by any means be call'd A Monopoly for without Rules & Order no Trade can long Subsist The word Monopoly being only throwne in to make a Shew like the Title of their petition wherein the Maryland Merchants have joyned

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with the Virginia Merch^t Whereas there is an Express
Proviso in the said Act not to restraine other persons
Inhaling in any other of his Maj^{ties} Plantations
from Trading with the Indians at Christiana as
before So that the Maryland Merchants had no rea:
son to Joyn in this Peticon this Act not being in
the least p^rjudicial to them

That Notwithstanding what is alledged by the
sd Pet^r this Act It is humbly p^rsumed ought to be
Confirmed if the preamble thereof is matter of fact
As your Memorialist doubts not but to be able to main:
taine and prove the Substance of Which p^ramble is
as follows (viz^t)

1st That Christian faith will be propagated and bet:
ter maintained among the Indians

2^{dly} The Commerce Retrieved

3^{dly} The Revenue for the Support of the College of
William & Mary increased

4^{thly} The Peace of the Colony for the future Secured.

As to the first and third It is provided by
the Act that the said Company shall before the last
day of October / 1715 build a good and Substantiall house ^[prop]
for the Educating & Reception of Young Indian Children
Which shall be thereto Sent to be educated in learn:
ing and the Christian Religion and that it shall
be lawfull to Employ in any place of Trust and profit

in the Said Trade any Indian or other Children who have been or shall be brought up at the Colledge of William & Mary And that the Said Company are obliged under Severall penalties mentioned in the said Act to performe the Same which when done must be a great advantage to the sd Colledge of William & Mary and a great Encouragement towards the propagation of the Christian Faith when the Indians see such care taken in the Education of their Children

That as to Second Allegation of retrieving the Trade tis Manifest the Same is much lessened by the Bills of Entry which are ready to be proved And if it can be retrieved by a Joynt stock As it is humbly presumed It will then be certain that such Joynt stock will be as beneficiall to this Nation as well by the consumption of the woollen and other Manufacture in Generall as to the Virginia Indian Company in particular And if this Act should happen to Injure some few (tho that is not Granted) Yett it is A Maxim in Law as well as reason that it is better for a few to Suffer an Inconveniency then A Mischeife should happen to the whole.

That as to the fourth the peace of the Colony will be Secured when the evil practices of some Trading people are defeated and by the good correspondence

that will be carried on between the Company and the Indians the wealth of the Colony will be considerably increased and by the mutual Advantage arising thereby the Amity with the Indians will be preserved. The white men the Company keep in pay - the powder exchanged. the reparations they are to make, in and about the Fort. are and will / be good proofs^[p. 240] of this Allegation

That since this Act is past in that Colony by the Govern^t and Assembly there who are the only men that can be supposed to understand the true Interest of their own Colony being persons of the greatest Dealing & Estates - It is therefore hard to suppose they would make an Act to Injure themselves And it is much harder if such an Act should be denied to be confirmed here on A Petition and bare allegation from some Gentlemen who your Memorialist suppose to be young in Trade because Neither your Memorialist here nor the Assembly at Virginia have any knowledge of their names or places of abode Especially since the time is now past wherein the Company were to build a house for the Educating of the said Indian Children and other Charges they were to be at when this Act took place which no doubt they have now done And if the said Act be not confirmed will be a Great loss and disappointment to them the Colony and their Correspondents

It is humbly presumed the main Question is whether the Trade has of late Years Sunke And whether the Same does not Sinke dayly which as it relates to A matter of Fact is to be made out by Affidavit which Your Memorialist doth not doubt but to procure having liberty and time allowed him for that purpose

And as to the Second Article of the said Petition relating to the Severall Lawes made in England against Monopolizing

[1001]

Your Memorialist most humbly prays your Lordships that he may be heard by Councell in relation thereto And to the Severall matters hereinbefore mentioned for by the preamble of of the Act of the 3^d. of James the first Chap. the 6th. the very reasons therein mentioned for an Open trade are the very reasons Your Memorialist Insists on for the Confirmation of this Act

Robert Cary -

[1002] Endorsed Virginia.^E / ~~The Humble~~^{*} [Memorall of Robert^{Mr} Cary, Merchant] ^[in another hand] in Answer to the Petⁿ of ye Merch^t. in Virginia, against an Act passed there for Regulating the Indian Trade. / Read^d } 12th June 1716. / P. 66. / Ent^d 3 fol^s 382

* Memorall of Robert Cary, Merchant. is in the hand of the Text. The alterations and additions are by different hands.

[145]
Phillipott Lane the 30th May 1716

Sr

In obedience to their Lordsh^{ps} commands I have
herewith sent you my opinion of the Act of Assembly,
intituled &c: to which refer, & have also taken leave
to inclose Reasons at large against monopolizing the
Indian Trade & notwithstanding they were transmitted
me in a blank cover I confirme them as my opinion
as doe all the Trade to whom I have communicated
them & they allsoe approve of my Answer against the
Agents Act when theres any occasion for my attend.
ance I shall gladly waite on you for

I am Sr

Yr most obed^t humb Serv^t

Henry Offley

Addressed

To

[155]

Wm Popple Esq^r at His Office

In

Whitehall



bockpitt

Endorsed Virginia^F / Letter from M^r Offley / dated ye 30th May 1716, [155]
with Reasons against An Act / for monopolizing the Indian / Trade
in Virginia, & Observations upon another Act of / that Colony, Inti-
tuled, An Act / for preventing Frauds in / Tobacco Payments, &c.

Recd 30th May } 1716. / P: 67. / Ent^d 3 folo 382
Read 12th June }

25

[1557]

Reasons against the Law for Monopolizing the
Indian Trade in Virginia.

1. To Monopolize Trade hath been always Esteemed against the Property of the Subjects of England especially when it is under the Immediate Eye and Direction of the Crown as all the Plantations are.
2. All Corporations are under the Prerogatives of the Crown and to Make any other way is intrenching upon the Crown.
3. This Law doth Oppress the People and takes away their Trade they did live by, and Several had Goods provided to Carry on that Trade which lyes by and Spoils and this Illegall Company not only took away their Trade, but refused to take off their Goods provided for the Trade, which is a double Loss.
4. By this Monopoly if allowed, all the Plantations will follow the Same Method of Oppressing the People.
5. Virginia did make a Law for Ports to Import and Export, by the late Queen's Direction, but they having in it made Some Sort of Corporations tho' the Law was in the General for the Publick Good, The Lords of Plantations did Annul the Law for no other reason, but that it made an Infringement and presumed upon the Queen's Prerogative, which is not to be encouraged by any Means, much less in Plantations to the Oppressing the Subjects, as this Notoriously doth, as by the Lords

Representation made to the Queen, to which refers. -

6. It's an Injury to the Manufactory of this Kingdom
by discouraging the Industry of the People of England,
in the improving the Trade and Consumption of our
Commodities -

7. It's a Setting up a Party Cause and making the
Inhabitants of the Country Uneasy One with another, to
the Manifest Prejudice of the Country and Establishing
Arbitrary Power beyond all the Practice ever pretended
to in those Plantations.

(1307) Endorsed VIRGINIA / Reasons against the Law for / Monopo-
lizing the Indian Trade / in Virginia / inclosed in a / Lt.
from Mr Ogleby / of 30th May 1716. / Recd } 30th May
Read } 12th June 1716

Sir

[p 355]

In the absence of the Inspector General I beg leave to lay before the Lords Commrs for Trade and Plantations in obedience to their order of the 12th instant requiring two distinct acc^{ts} of the annual Imports of Pettry from Virginia and Carolina from Christmas 1698 to Christmas 1715, that I have very carefully perused every Ledger for that time and cannot find the least article under that denomination Imported in any one of the said years from the abovesaid Places. Neither do any of the Receivers in the Long room remember they ever had an entry made by the name of Pettry so I humbly presume the entries are made in some other name which is humbly submitted by

Sir

Your most humble Serv^t

Jo: Bicknell

Custom House

14th June 1716.

Endorsed Virginia^c / Letter from Mr. Bicknell / of ye Inspector-
Carolina Gen^ls office / at ye Custom house, relating / to Pettry Imported
from / Virginia and Carolina, / dated 14th June 1716. /
Rec^d 14th } June 1716. / P: 68. / Ent^d. 3 fol^s 383. /
Rec^d 15th }

[p 356]

Ex^d

[1360]

A comparison of the Quantities of Skins & Furs Imported from Carolina between the three years before and three years after the late War

Species Imported	In the Years 1699, 1700 and 1701	Imported in 1710, 1711 and 1715.	Increased the last Years	Decreased in the 3 last Years
Bear black	37	46	9	- - -
Beaver	3373	1469	1904	1904
Beaver Worms	23	- - -	- - -	23
Buck Drest	56	- - -	- - -	56
Buck $\frac{1}{2}$ undrest	80944	149935	68991	- - -
Buck $\frac{1}{2}$ Drest & Doe undrest	35547	17103	- - -	18444
Cat	529	- - -	- - -	529
Elk	- - -	23	23	- - -
Fox	3675	39	- - -	3636
Indian Deer $\frac{1}{2}$ Drest	21160	- - -	- - -	21160
Leopard	1	- - -	- - -	1
Minks untawed	3	- - -	- - -	3
Musquash	26	- - -	- - -	26
Otter	1228	12	- - -	1216
Raccoon	2460	7	- - -	2453
Woodcock	26	- - -	- - -	26
Wolf untawed	1	- - -	- - -	1

[1261]

A comparison of the Quantities of Skins & Furs Imported
from Virginia between the 3 years before & 3 years since
the last War

Species Imported.	In the years 1699, 1700, 1701	In the years 1713, 1714, 1715	Increased the 3 last years	decreased in the 3 last years
Bear Black - - - - -	1216	1119	- - - - -	49
Beaver - - - - -	5970	1168	- - - - -	4802
Beck and Doe in hair - - -	12668	3755	- - - - -	8913
Beck Drest - - - - -	548	379	- - - - -	169
Beck half Drest - - - - -	49469	10680	- - - - -	38789
Coat - - - - -	2297	516	- - - - -	1781
Elk - - - - -	70	175	105	- - - - -
Fawn - - - - -	19	- - - - -	19	- - - - -
Fox - - - - -	11080	4337	- - - - -	6743
Fisher - - - - -	339	104	- - - - -	235
Grays untawed - - - - -	2 Timber 80	2 Timber 80	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kidd in Hair - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	3
Martin - - - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	5
Minks tawed - - - - -	59	- - - - -	- - - - -	59
Minks untawed - - - - -	4770	2752	- - - - -	2028
Moul - - - - -	30	- - - - -	- - - - -	30
Muskat - - - - -	237	- - - - -	- - - - -	237
Muskrat - - - - -	1649	901	- - - - -	748
Musquash - - - - -	8212	2389	- - - - -	5823
Otter - - - - -	2398	418	- - - - -	1980
Panther - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1
Polecat - - - - -	- - - - -	16	- - - - -	- - - - -
Raccoon - - - - -	44064	12911	- - - - -	31153
Squirrel - - - - -	10	- - - - -	- - - - -	10
Swan - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	2
Wolf untawed - - - - -	204	78	- - - - -	126
Wolverings - - - - -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	7
Woodchuck - - - - -	272	206	- - - - -	66

[P 262] Endorsed

Carolina.

Virginia.

Comparison of the Quantity of Skins
& Furs Imported from Carolina & Virginia,
for three years before & after ye late War.

Skins & Furs voc ^t	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703
Bear black	621 N ^o	515 N ^o	80 N ^o	1134 N ^o	70 N ^o
Beaver	2390 N ^o	2104 N ^o	1476 N ^o	1063 N ^o	71 N ^o
Buck & Doe in hair	6951 N ^o	3737 N ^o	1980 N ^o	1447 N ^o	169 N ^o
Buck Drest	53 N ^o	283 N ^o	212 N ^o	168 N ^o	206 N ^o
Buck half drest	15674 N ^o	20880 N ^o	12915 N ^o	17322 N ^o	474 N ^o
Cat	1011 N ^o	896 N ^o	390 N ^o	654 N ^o	35 N ^o
Elk	29 N ^o	16 N ^o	25 N ^o	107 N ^o	...
Fawn	13 N ^o	6 N ^o	...	...	...
Fox	4306 N ^o	4748 N ^o	2026 N ^o	2632 N ^o	200 N ^o
Fisher	163 N ^o	106 N ^o	70 N ^o	463 N ^o	5 N ^o
Fitches	...	...	...	...	...
Grays untaw'd	2. Timber	...	...	...	...
Hare	...	...	...	...	...
Kid in hair	3 N ^o	...	...	9 N ^o	...
Leopard	...	...	...	...	...
Martin	5 N ^o	...	...	...	...
Minks taw'd	59 N ^o	...	...	...	450 N ^o
Minks untaw'd	1616 N ^o	1682 N ^o	1298 N ^o	2011 N ^o	5 N ^o
Moose drest	...	...	...	...	...
Moul	...	30 N ^o	...	...	...
Muskat	175 N ^o	62 N ^o	...	...	...
Muskrat	404 N ^o	978 N ^o	267 N ^o	...	...
Musquash	5360 N ^o	1875 N ^o	977 N ^o	1915 N ^o	487 N ^o
Otter	917 N ^o	965 N ^o	516 N ^o	556	31 N ^o
Panther	...	1 N ^o	...	...	...
Polecat	...	...	...	35 N ^o	...
Raccoon	19085 N ^o	18960 N ^o	6019 N ^o	7592 N ^o	574 N ^o
Seal	...	...	...	...	...
Shemway	...	...	...	...	...
Squirrel	70 N ^o	...	...	1 N ^o	...
Swan	2 N ^o	...	...	...	...
Wolf untaw'd	106 N ^o	71 N ^o	27 N ^o	40 N ^o	14 N ^o
Wolverings	7 N ^o	...	...	...	...
Woodcock	35 N ^o	237 N ^o	...	16 N ^o	...

1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710
803 N°	210 N°	829 N°	42 N°	1014 N°	2736 N°	440 N°
2481 N°	401 N°	2679 N°	526 N°	590 N°	1621 N°	491 N°
3115 N°	1052 N°	1232 N°	159 N°	450 N°	1932 N°	549 N°
101 N°	83 N°	.	40 N°	189 N°	90 N°	54 N°
31171 N°	823 N°	23161 N°	11838 N°	1710 N°	26489 N°	6918 N°
628 N°	185 N°	421 N°	201 N°	372 N°	796 N°	255 N°
40 N°	30 N°	2 N°	6 N°	142 N°	323 N°	104 N°
.
2815 N°	531 N°	2365 N°	1028 N°	2436 N°	4470 N°	1973 N°
58 N°	108 N°	97 N°	.	1416 N°	496 N°	18 N°
.	.	71 N°	.	.	736 N°	231 N°
.
.	.	.	.	422 N°	.	.
.
.	20 N°	.	.	.	.	.
58 N°	112 N°	4 N°	.	.	12 N°	35 N°
.
3282 N°	362 N°	209 N°	530 N°	1584 N°	1839 N°	2557 N°
.
.
481 N°	110 N°	.	.	40 N°	49 N°	500 N°
2224 N°	103 N°	1116 N°	87 N°	503 N°	2473 N°	519 N°
698 N°	158 N°	443 N°	392 N°	218 N°	821 N°	313 N°
.
22 N°	.	35 N°	.	14 N°	.	.
9050 N°	2345 N°	5105 N°	1998 N°	5646 N°	12866 N°	4073 N°
12 N°	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	6 N°	.	.	.	.
3 N°	.	.	.	.	1 N°	.
.
141 N°	67 N°	26 N°	32 N°	146 N°	82 N°	12 N°
4 N°	.	.	.	.	.	.
2 N°	56 N°	.	.	4 N°	3 N°	2 N°

1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715
2736 ^N	440 ^N	3326 ^N	842 ^N	247 ^N	725 ^N	147 ^N
1621 ^N	491 ^N	3050 ^N	4800 ^N	357 ^N	407 ^N	404 ^N
1932 ^N	549 ^N	18563 ^N	16111 ^N	95 ^N	2925 ^N	735 ^N
90 ^N	54 ^N	239 ^N	108 ^N	10 ^N	355 ^N	14 ^N
26489 ^N	6918 ^N	4215 ^N	11 ^N	2914 ^N	1672 ^N	6094 ^N
796 ^N	255 ^N	516 ^N	140 ^N	79 ^N	347 ^N	90 ^N
323 ^N	104 ^N	715 ^N	41 ^N	13 ^N	94 ^N	68 ^N
.
4470 ^N	1973 ^N	3016 ^N	1529 ^N	385 ^N	3082 ^N	870 ^N
496 ^N	18 ^N	1180 ^N	151 ^N	.	90 ^N	14 ^N
736 ^N	231 ^N	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	40 Timber	.	.	2 Timber	.
.
.
12 ^N	35 ^N	76 ^N	1130 ^N	.	.	.
.
1839 ^N	2557 ^N	1363 ^N	1419 ^N	915 ^N	1145 ^N	692 ^N
.	.	18 ^N	.	.	.	.
.
.
49 ^N	500 ^N	85 ^N	1131 ^N	96 ^N	801 ^N	4 ^N
2473 ^N	519 ^N	356 ^N	1522 ^N	26 ^N	2079 ^N	284 ^N
821 ^N	313 ^N	512 ^N	225 ^N	33 ^N	277 ^N	108 ^N
.
.	.	80 ^N	50 ^N	16 ^N	.	.
12866 ^N	4073 ^N	8062 ^N	4748 ^N	1151 ^N	8521 ^N	3239 ^N
.
.
1 ^N
.
82 ^N	12 ^N	127 ^N	27 ^N	35 ^N	43 ^N	.
.
3 ^N	2 ^N	.	.	47 ^N	159 ^N	.
.

C. 6. 5: 1317

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[1225]

Endorsed

Virginia

Skins & Furs

annually imported from
Virginia, between Christ:
1698 to Christmas 1715.

Recd 19th June } 1716.
Recd 22^d D. }

P. 69.

Ent^d 7. fol^s 84

[p. 17]

An Answer to the Reasons against the
Law for Monopolizing the Indian Trade
in Virginia

1st As to the first Reason ag^t. the law which
Says it makes A Monopoly: the Virginia Indian Com.
pany cannot be called Monopolizers of trade for there
are more persons now concerned in the s^d. trade then
there was before the making of this Act as appears
by their Memoriall and Lev^t. Govern^r. Spotswoods L^{te}
to your Lordships To which your Memorialist craves
leave to Refer.

2 As to the 2^d. being ag^t. Incorporating this very
Act acknowledges the Sole right of the Crowne to In-
corporate & therefore have only made such laws in
the Interim for the better preservation of the trade till
his Majesty shall think fitt to Incorporate a company
which company when Incorporated Will wholly destroy
that part of this law which is chiefly complained off
and this law in the mean time will be an advantage
to such Corpora^{ti}on if his Majesty will think fitt
to create one: For the omissions or mistakes if any in
this Act will be by that time found out and is like
our new laws which Wee frequently make here for 3
years by way of Tryall which if in that time are found
Beneficiall are afterwards made Perpetuall and if hurtfull

are not renewed but Suffered to Expire

3 As to the 3^d. Reason it is plaine by the said Company's Memorall and the Govern^rs Letter That the old Traders were invited to come in and the books lay open from the 24th Dec^r. to the first of March during which time not one of them Subscribed And there is no reason that a trade so beneficiall to this Kingdome as well as Virginia should be Lost by the obstinacy of a few Indigent Traders and if it be true that they have some Goods by them fitt for the trade it is better that some Amends be made them by the Company then that this trade should be Lost as it is plaine it will be if this Act be not Confirmed

4 As to the 4th. Reason if the other plantations should decline in their trade as this does whereby our [1365] Manufactures here / would Suffer in their Exportations The trade ought either this or some other way to be retrieved and the same causes ought to produce the same effects and can by no means be deemed an Oppression

5 The 5th. Reason is the same in Substance as the Second and the Answer therein before given to that is good as to this besides which it is no New thing for a Company to be Incorporated by Act of parliament for Instance: The Surgeons who were no Company nor had any Letters of Incorporation were by Act of parliament

Incorporated with the Barbers Company Vide the
Act 32^d. Henry the 8th. Chapter the 42^d. The present
Bank of England is Incorporated by Act of Parliament
6 As to the 6th. Reason Its being Injurious to
the Manufactory and discouraging the Industry of the
people here. Your Memorialist doubts not but make
it fully appear to your Lordships that Since the pass-
ing of this Law there has already been a very con-
siderable Export both of the Woollen and other Manu-
factures of this Kingdome the produce of which is
dayly exported which will not only be an encour-
agement to the Industry of the people here but a
considerable Augmentation to his Majesties Revenue

Last And as to the Last it has no weight with it
for if some people will be uneasy Nay tho' are per-
suaded by a Law for a Good in Generall they ought
to Submit: For noe law was ever made that pleas-
ed all

For which Reasons your Memorialist hum-
bly prays your Lordships will be pleased
soe to represent the said Act to his Majesty
as that the same may be confirmed

Endorsed Virginia^E / An Answer to the reasons / against the Law^[1770]
for Monopolizing / the Indian Trade in Virginia. / recd from
Mr. Carey. / Read 3^d. July } 1716. / P. 70. / Cont^d. 7. folio 255.
Read 2^d.

To the Right hon^{ble} the Lords Commis.^[157]
sioners of Trade and Plantations.

The humble Replication of Several Mer-
chants Trading to Virginia &c To
the Memorial of Robert Cary
Sheweth.

That Your Memorialists Three Heads are Right
under which he Says Your Petitioners Sett forth the In-
conveniency of this Company, That the Said Trade
will be Confined to One Place, and One Sett of Men,
And that it is a Monopoly which is Destructive to
Trade and Industry.

As it cannot be thought Your Memorialist Mr.
Cary who is Agent for the Said Indian Company
would Assert anything to his Own disadvantage, So it
cant be Expected otherwise from him than to Say the
Said Company is for the benefit of Trade and Navi-
gation and an Advantage to the Revenue for in case
the said Company should be Sett Aside then the
Said Mr. Cary's Agency ceaseth and he can have no
further Advantage thereby.

Imprimis. As to his first Assertion in Saying A known
Place and time of Trade for any Commodity is more
beneficial for Trade in general than otherwise as Ap-
pears by Markets and Fairs appointed at Several Places

within the Kingdom of Great Britain which Occa:
sions large Consumption of Diver Commodities; with
humble Submission We take this Way of Arguing to be
Right and intirely for Repealing the Said Law, for it
is well known that the Establishing of Markets and
Fairs was for the Ease of Trade and that All Per:
sons have an intire Liberty to Buy and Sell and
not be confined to One Place or One Sett of Men,
but that Trade Should be Diffusive and not Lock'd
up in the hands of a few Designing Men, who would
only Seek their Own Gain without having any regard
to the rest of their fellow Creatures, which is the Con:
stant Practice of Monopolys

2. Mr Leary Asserts there never was above Thirty
Substantial Traders in that Way of Trade and that
this Company cannot Subsist of less than Forty
and may be Fourscore for by the Act Four Thou:
sand Pounds is to be their Stock to which No Man
can Subscribe less than Fifty pounds or more than
One hundred Pounds which will take in Considerably
above the whole Number of Substantial Traders in that
Way, So that the Said Law Ought to be looked upon
as a Regulation of Trade and not A Monopoly

Should it be allowed that Thirty persons were
the Number of Merchants residing in Great Brittain
which might Send cargoes for the Indian Trade to

Virginia, yet One of those persons which resides in the City of London hath sent to the Said Colony to Three or Four persons Annually as much as the Capital of this intended Company is to consist of, So that by their Proposition to Increase Trade, it's plain the Consumptions of Great Britain will thereby be decreased, And what Number of persons they may pretend to Add in this Trade is all a Chimera, for a Company can be but as One Man and no doubt Some designing Men will gett persons to hold Shares in their Names for them untill Such time as they can find Ways to Sell them out at an Advantage, and So leave the Trade and People to Shift for themselves as hath been the Case of Several Such projects as this, Such as the Salt Peter Work, and the Land Bank, and many others.

13. Your Memorialist Saying the Word Monopoly is ^[p. 272] made use of for a shew, like the Title of the Petition wherein the Maryland have joyned with Virginia Merchants and whereas there is a proviso in the Said Act not to restrain persons residing in other Colonys from trading with the Indians at Christiana as before; In Answer to which the Word Monopoly is properly made use of and implies an Exclusive body Destructive to fair Traders and Trade in general which at all times ought to be discouraged like Forestallers and Regraters

of Markets. The Maryland Merchants thought it their Interest to Joyn in Suppressing Companys being Sett up in any of the British Plantations, for if they are allowed to use these Sort of Methods in Trade no body knows where it may end for by these practices, in time there may be no Occasion for British Merchants or British Shipping trading to the Plantations, but such as this or the like Companys shall think fitt to trade with; besides with humble Submission We look upon it inconsistent that the Merchants and y^e Inhabitants of Virginia Shall be Excluded from trading with the Indians in their Own Colony whilst Merchants and Inhabitants of other Colonys may, for We do not know in what either the Virginia Merchants or Inhabitants in general have done as this Law Should Exempt them more than the rest of Mankind.

4th To Say the Act ought to be Confirmed if the Preamble be True, That Christian Faith will be propagated and better maintained among the Indians, Commerce retrieved, the Revenue for the Support of the Colledge increased, the Peace of the Colony for the future Secured, and it is provided by this Act that the Company Shall Build An House for the Reception of Indian Youth, and that it will be an Advantage to the Colledge of William and Mary and An Encouragement to Christian Faith when the Indians

See care taken in Educating their Children. To
Which We Answer, Companys never contributed much
to the Propagating of Christian Faith as hath been
Experienced by Our African Company, the Dutch East
India Company, and others which might be enumer-
ated, unless when they have gotten Possession of a
Trade Exclusive of others, they Sett the Several Na-
tions of Infidells to Wars to destroy One another in
order for private Gain to the great dishonour of the
very name of Christians, and it is very Surprising
that the King's Government cannot propagate Reli-
gion and Maintain as good a Faith with the Indians,
as well as a Sett of Planters or Traders. Nor could
We yet find Companys ever retrieved Trade, but We
know they have oftentimes lost whole Branches of Trade,
as could never yet be retrieved again; And as to the
Charge of Educating Indian Youth, and better Support-
ing William and Mary Colledge the Company only
propose a Duty out of the Indian Trade as formerly,
and whether the Duty be Levied on private Traders
or a Company, We take that to be the Same.

And are very Sorry to hear any of the King's
Governments are not Strongly enough Armed against the
Evill practice of foul Traders with the Indians, or that
His Majesty's Governour hath not Authority or Interest
enough to Maintain and keep up a good Correspondence

with the said Indians without the help of a Company or that the Government there Cannot take Care of their powder or Men without the Assistance of this Company, We think it deserves no other Answer than the King's Governor finds his Authority too Weak, and his Majesty wants a Company to Support him, or else the said Governor slackens his Own Authority and is for suffering a Company to do what belongs to the Crown to do.

[1773] / 5th

Your Memorialist Says, Since this Act is passed in that Colony, by the Governor and Assembly there, who are the only persons who Understand the true Interest of their Own Colony, it would be hard to Suppose they would make a Law to Injure themselves, and it is much harder if Such an Act Should be denyed on a Petition and bare Allegation of Some who are supposed to be Young in Trade since neither Your Memorialist nor the Assembly of Virginia know their Names or places of Abode, We will allow the persons that passed this Law, might know what was best for themselves and We do not doubt but they or Some for them have gott Shares in this intended Company, but it is plain by their Own Law they never troubled their heads with the good of their Own Country to allow the Inhabitants of any other Colony to come to Christiana and trade with the Indians whilst all the Traders and Inhabitants of their Own Colony are pro.

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hibited except a few, of which this Company is to
consist, We humbly conceive ^(our) there can be no more
in this intended Law, than some few designing per-
sons in power to take upon themselves to tell all the
Merchants and Inhabitants of Virginia that they do
not like they shall have anything to do in the In-
dian Trade, We will therefore take it to Our Selves
and what We cannot Manage we will lett other
Collonys come in for a Share of, but You shall
have none of it. And as for Your Memorialist and
the Assembly of Virginia's not knowing Your Lord-
ships Petitioners or the places of their Abode, that must
be Your Memorialists Want of knowledge in not knowing
of Men when he sees them, for We know not of any
Signing the Said Petition, but Such as were bred up
in, and follow the Virginia Trade, and are better known
to the Inhabitants of the Said Country than their New
intended Agent, who hath not been long in the Virginia
Trade, only as a Shopkeeper; and Since Your Petitioners
presenting their Petition to Your Lordships it is impos-
sible that that Experienced Memorialist could send a
copy of Your Petitioners Names to the Assembly of Vir-
ginia, and have a Return of their Answer, as to their
knowledge of them which if that had been done Your
petitioners are of Opinion the Assembly would have
known most of them better than their New Agent.

6th He further Says, the Main Question is, Whether the Trade of late years has not sunk, and Whether the same does not sink daily. We doubt this intended Agent is not a thorough Master of Trade, or of this Indian Trade at least, for the true reason of the Skin-Trade's decaying in all parts has been by the laying on of the Duty upon Skins and hides, ever since which there hath not been Imported a fourth part of Skins from us Place as was before.

Therefore We humbly Submit to Your Lordships Consideration whether there is or can be any thing more in this intended Company but to introduce Stock-Jobbing and Monopolys in: to the Plantations to Serve Some few Design- ing Men, and to Embroil and trick others through the Specious Pretence of propagat- ing Christian Faith, retrieving Commerce, Supporting a Colledge, and Securing the peace of a Colony

[1707] Endorsed Virginia^E / Replication of Several / Merch^{ts} / Trad-
ing to Virginia / upon Mr. Cary's Memorial relating / to ye
Act pass'd in Virginia, in / 1714, relating to ye Indian Trade /
rec'd from / Mr. Ogleby. / Rec'd } 3^d July 1716. / P^o 71. / Ent^d 3.
fol. 385.

Virginia May the 9th 1716 [p375]

My Lords

The inclosed Memorial being delivered me . . .

.
ends: - favourable Construction, I remain with the greatest
Respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Dutifull &

Obedient Humble Servant

J. Spotswood

[Printed in Official Letters of Lt. Gov.

Spotswood. Collections of the Virginia

Hist. Soc. New Series Vol. II]

Endorsed Virginia^c / Letter from Col. Spotswood, Lt. Gov.^[p385]
of Virginia, dated the / 9th of May 1716. / ^{Recd 28th June} / ^{Read 10th July} 1716. /
P. 72 / Ent'd F. fol. 355. / Ex^d

To the Hon^{ble} Alexander Spotswood his ^[1785]
Maj^{ty} Lieut Govern^r and Command^r in Chief
of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia

The Memorial of the Virginia Indian
Company

As it was at your Hon^{rs} instances and desire that
the persons who compose the said Company entered in-
to a Society for carrying on their Indian Trade, when
none of the Old Traders would adventure; So it is on y^r
good Offices that the Company must Rely now when
they find endeavours are set on foot to destroy the
Act of Assembly, upon the faith of which they have
adventur'd their Stocks in this Trade.

Could the Company imagine that the persons who
have fram'd a petition to his Maj^{ty} for a Repeal of that
Act, would have the Justice to represent the true matter
of fact; We should without troubling your Hon^{rs} with this
Representation entirely rest satisfied in his Maj^{ty}'s determi-
nation, as being well assur'd that their petition would
meet with the Fate it deserves. But as we are inform'd
that the said petition is fram'd by a few Merchants in
London, upon the false glosses & misrepresentations of
some discontented people in these Parts, We must beg
leave to set the case in its true light, & humbly pray
your Hon^{rs} favourable Representation thereof to his Maj^{ty},

and to such of his Ministers under whose manage-
ment the Plantation Affairs are entrusted.

It is well known to your Hon^r. & to every one
who has been conversant in y^e Affairs of this Colony
that the whole Indian Trade here for several Years
past was manag'd by a few persons of whom scarce
any were able to purchase Goods directly from Eng-
land, but were forc'd to supply themselves from some
particular Merch^ts here at a considerable Advance that
ever since the Year 1708 when those Traders were plum-
ber'd of their Goods, by the Agents and Factors of
South Carolina, there has been no Trade carry'd on
from hence with any foreign Indians, the Tuscaroris
only excepted; That in the Year 1711, the S^t. Tuscaroro
Indians falling into open hostility with his Maj^{ty}'s Sub-
jects of North Carolina that Trade also failed; and
during the whole continuance of that Rupture, the In-
dian Trade of Virginia was at a stand. In the mean
time the Inhabitants of S^c. Carolina had an opportu-
nity of engrossing the whole Indian Trade on the
[1386] Southern Continent to / themselves, & had past such Laws
for prohibiting any Commerce from Virginia even contrary
to the repeated Orders of her Late Majesty, as prevented
all hopes of reviving any further Commerce between the
Inhabitants of this Colony and the Southern Indians.
Every one Remembers the precautions y^e.

Hon^r. was pleas'd to take for hindering the Tuscaruros being supplied with Arms or Ammunition, during their Rupture with N^c. Carolina and how ineffectual all the Orders of Government were rendered on that Occasion. Sunday vagrant People never before concern'd in the Indian Trade, & contrary to those Orders, took upon them to convey stores of War to the s^d. Tuscaruros (encourag'd thereto by the great price of skins & furs at that time) without any regard to the injury which such an unwarrantable Traffique occasion'd to their fellow subjects: and tho' prosecutions were commenced in the General Court, yet those Offenders escap'd unpunish'd, through a Defect in the Laws, and thereby others became encourag'd to continue the same Correspondence to the manifest danger as well as Reproach of this Government

Under these Circumstances stood the Indian Trade in the year 1714, when yr Hon^r. was pleas'd to Recommend yr Consideration thereof to the Gen^l. Assem^y. bly, the foreign Trade entirely lost, & the home trade upon such a foot as made it rather Dangerous yr profitable to the Country: At the same time a proposal which yr Hon^r. was pleas'd to make to the Assembly for preserving the powder & other stores of war given for the Defence of the Country fell under Consideration; and as it appear'd to the Assembly, that the stores formerly sent in had perished for want of a proper

Magazine to secure the same, & that the powder especially, by lying long without care, became unserviceable, That Assembly which (it may be said without flattery) was composed of as wise men as any Virginia can boast, resolved to retrieve the Indian Trade, make a frugal provision for the Defence of the Frontiers and at the same time to preserve his Maj^{ty}'s stores of war in a condition fit for y^e Services to which they were given. To this purpose they framed & pass'd (as unanimously as any Law ever was pass'd) the Act which is now sought to be repeal'd.

In pursuance of this Act, books were prepar'd and lay open from the 24 December to the first of March for receiving the subscriptions of any person that would adventure in the Indian Trade, and that the same might be as diffusive as such a small Fund would possibly admit, provision was made in the Act, [1207] that no person should subscribe above / £100 in that Stock, untill the first of March ensuing the date of that Act; those who had been formerly concern'd in importing goods for y^e Indian Trade (for none of the traders themselves were able to subscribe) were frequently invited to set an Example by their subscriptions, but as the design was ridicul'd by some so it was generally derided as a vain & unprofitable undertaking. It was affirm'd by the most knowing, that for several y^{rs}

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past, the whole quantity of goods vended in that Trade, did not exceed £ 300 p^a Anno. That the people of S^c Carolina had acquired such an Ascendant over the Southern Indians, that they durst trade with none but them, that they had loaded with heavy duties all goods coming from any other plantation, & by that means so entirely engrossed that whole Trade, that whoever would attempt to force a Traffique with those Indians would, as the former Traders had done, but the more certainly precipitate their own Ruin, & that the great Charges impos'd upon the Company by this Act of Assembly, such as the building a Magazine, the changing from time to time the King's powder, the building the School for the Indian Children, and the maintaining the Fort and Garrison of Christ Anna would not only consume all the Profit, but even eat out the principal Stock of such a Company.

Under all these discouragements and after the books had continued open to the very last day, & not one Subscriber appear'd, the members of the present Company were prevail'd upon by yo^r Hon^r to Subscribe, & were contented to Submit to all the difficulties which had been represented to 'em, without any other Encouragement than their own hearty Inclinations to co-operate with yo^r Hon^r in the just & laudable measures projected by that Act.

Before the Company had receiv'd one penny of

profit from their Undertaking, they cheerfully contributed to the Expence of building the Magazine; A school house, perhaps the Noblest in America, is erected at Christ Anna at the Companys charge, & it is with pleasure that they see yo^r Hon^{rs} pious Intentions in setting at yo^r own charge a School Master there, like to be attended with so remarkable a Success, as that above 70 Indian Children are already so far Initiated in the principles of Christianity, as to be now fit to receive Baptism, and tho' this progress in Evangelizing the Heathen, must be Acknowledged to be chiefly owing to yo^r Hon^{rs} Endeav^{rs}, yet the share the Company has had therein tis hop'd will Render it the more Acceptable in the Eyes of a Religious & Munificent Sovereign; especially when it shall be known to his Maj^{ty} what measures the Company has taken to improve the good Correspondence between his Maj^{ty} Subjects and the Indians [1318] of which we beg leave to give / your Hon^{rs} some instances:
1st Whereas the former Traders were oblig'd to purchase their goods at second hand, & consequently could not afford to sell the same without a considerable advance, the Company have directed their Factors to furnish the Indians as cheap as the former Traders used to purchase of the Merch^{ts} here.
2. As it was but too frequent heretofore to impose upon yo^r Indians in the price of their Commodities the Company have taken care that none of their Factors shall exact any greater rates than is particularly appointed by the Directors.

3. As the principal aim of these plantations ought to be the promoting the Interest of their Mother Country Great Britain, The Company has taken care to encourage the Consumption of all kinds of Woollen Manufactures vendid in their Trade by lessening considerably the price thereof to the Indians, even below the common Rates, at which the like Commodities are sold in the usual way of dealing in this Country.

The Company has been at great charge in purchasing servants taking up Land and making settlements on the Frontiers, clearing publick Roads & building Warehouses for carrying on their Trade, they are encouraging the discovery of a passage through the Mountains, thereby to open a trade with the Indian Nations living Westward where no English Subject has yet had any Traffique, & are Resolv'd to spare no Cost to extend the British commerce beyond the narrow Limits to which it has been for so many Years confin'd within this Colony.

But if after all these Expences, the Act of Assembly must be Repeal'd before they have had the least profit, or have any Assurance of being Repaid; It must be own'd y^e Company will have the hardest measure that any Subjects ever had; And we are so confident of his Maj^{ty} Justice, that if the case comes to be fairly stated before him; The narrow Views of self interested men will

never be the Measure of his Majesty's Resolutions.

Had the Company been so fortunate as to have seen a copy of the petition which they are inform'd is prefer'd against this Act, they could more particularly have answer'd all the Objections, but as that has been kept a secret from y^e Company's Agent in England, they are now only able to answer that groundless insinuation said to be made therein, as if the establishing the Indian Trade in a Company was a Monopoly. Those who make such a Suggestion must be either very ignorant of the Affairs of Virginia, or so unjust to conceal the Truth. It is notorious that the whole Indian Trade fairly ^[n309] carried on in Virginia has not for many years been in the hands of above five or Six persons, and those too living in a particular corner of the Country, and it's left to any impartial Judgment whether a Trade in the hands of those five or the same Trade in the Hands of above Twenty (as tis now) be most like a Monopoly. If the Interest of the Inhabitants of this Colony be the pretence for repealing this Law, certainly no man here, can reasonably say he has been injured, since free liberty was allow'd to any one that would adventure, but if upon private views, people will Refuse to enter into a Regulated Society, Is it reasonable that the Company should be answerable for their disappointment? And as to the Merch^t in England We know of none that has, at least for a

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great many years, been concern'd in the Indian Trade here, but if any such has had private dealings that way, the Company would be very glad, they would shew whether the Accounts of their Export, has in any one year, near equalled what the Company has this Year brought from England for their Trade, and then his Maj^{ty} will be Judge w^{ch} is like to be most for the Interest of G^t Britain.

The limiting & restraining the Trade with the Indians is no new thing in Virginia but it is the first time that ever such a clamour was rais'd on that Acc^t. It has been the custom in former times for Govern^{rs} to grant licences for that Trade exclusive of all other persons, even without any Act of Assembly to countenance the same; there are also several Acts to be seen restraining that trade for certain times & even to such persons as should be particularly licensed by the Govern^r; And it is but of late y^t such a Latitude has been given to all persons that would Traffique wth y^e Indians, & even that priviledge was allow'd upon Conditions which have never yet been comply'd with.

Where a beneficial Trade has been lost by the mismanag^{mt} of those concern'd therein, the wisest of Nations have thought fit to grant extraordinary privi-
ledges to such as would undertake to regain the same, and such priviledges have never been grudged by the Rest of the Community. The safety of Govern^{mt} often

Requires extraordinary measures to be taken for regulat-
ing a Commerce which otherwise might prove dan-
gerous. and that the same reasons concur in the es-
tablishing this Company is evident from the Act of As-
sembly itself; here is a Trade lost to the Country, & a
very great prejudice occasion'd thereby to the Interest of
G^t Britain; Here is the safety of the Colony at Stake
if the Regulations established by this Act for the Go-
vernment of the Tributary Indians should be made void.
here is a barrier for the Inhabitants of this Colony
destroy'd, if the Fort at Christ Anna is not kept up,
for which no other provision is made but by the means
of this Company: And here is also a pious design of
converting the Indians frustrated, if the School is no
more to be continued, & the Intercourse of Trade at y^e
place (by which the Indians may be brought to an
Imitation of the English manners) be interrupted and
the Trade again left at large to any loose and dis-
orderly people that will engage therein.

These and many more inconveniencies to the
public safety will be y^e consequences of the Repeal
of this Act; besides the great Loss to the persons con-
cern'd in the Company.

It remains that we earnestly pray Y^r.
Hon^{rs} just & favourable Recommendation of
our case to his Majesty, And assure you

that We are with the greatest Respect
Your Hon^{rs}

Most obliged &

Most obedient humble Servants

[original signatures] Wm Locke

Nath^l. Harrison

Mann Page

Thos. Nelson

Edm. Kearny

W Dandridge

Wm. Cole

Rich^d. Toland

E. Walker

Robt. Innes

Thos. Jones

Jos. Holloway

Chas. Blairwell

H. Irwin

Wm. Robertson

Joⁿ. Taylor

Cole Digges

Williamsburgh April 23^d 1716.

Endorsed Virginia^E / Memorial from ye Virginia / In.^[1792]
-dian. Company to Col Spots. / wood, Lt Gov^r / Recd with
Col Spots. / wood's Lt of 9th May 1716. / Recd 28th June } 1716 /
P: 73. / Ent^d F. fol^s 401. / Read 10th July

[1295]

An Acct of Skins Imported from Virg^a from
Christmas 1706 to Christmas 1707

Beaver	- - - - -	478
Buck & Deer &c	- - - - -	9975
Bears	- - - - -	9
Catt	- - - - -	152
Dogg	- - - - -	1
Fox	- - - - -	955
Musquash	- - - - -	11
Minks	- - - - -	78
Otters	- - - - -	147
Raccoons	- - - - -	400
Woolf	- - - - -	31

[1295]

An Acct of Skins Imported from Virg^a from
Christmas 1707 to Christmas 1708

Beaver	- - - - -	93
Wuch & Deer	- - - - -	1267
Bears	- - - - -	24
Coat	- - - - -	58
Elk	- - - - -	35
Fox	- - - - -	179
Fishers or Woodcock	- - - - -	18
Mink	- - - - -	10
Musquash	- - - - -	15
Otter	- - - - -	120
Raccoon	- - - - -	581
Wolf	- - - - -	51

An Acct. of Skins Imported from Virg^a from ^[1897]
 Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1709

Beaver	- - - - -	685
Buck & Deer &c	- - - - -	26081
Buffloe	- - - - -	1
Bear	- - - - -	9
Catt	- - - - -	258
Elk	- - - - -	1
Fox	- - - - -	1055
Mink	- - - - -	148
Otter	- - - - -	250
Panther	- - - - -	1
Raccoon	- - - - -	318
Squirrel	- - - - -	1
Wolf	- - - - -	35

An Acct. of Skins Imported from Virg^a from ^[1797]
 Christmas 1712 to Christmas 1713.

Buck & Deer 9c - - - - -	1556
Beaver - - - - -	300
Coat - - - - -	4
Fox - - - - -	247
Mink - - - - -	858
Nusquash - - - - -	16
Otter - - - - -	7
Raccoon - - - - -	702

[p. 203]

An Acc^t of Skins Imported from Virginia
from Christmas 1713 to Christmas 1714

Beaver & Deer Skins	3854
Bear	537
Catt	188
Elk	94
Fox	729
Fishers or Woodchuck	159
Mink	258
Musquash	324
Raccoon	1095
Otter	146
Wolf	40

[p. 401]

An Acc^t Of Skins Imported from Virginia from
Christmas 1714 to Christmas 1715

Buck & Deer Skins &c	2175
Beaver	100
Prices of Beaver	£ 6 at 2 ^s p £
Cast	3
Low hydes	628
Fox	100
India hydes	1130
Musquash	8
Minks	228
Otter	23
Raccoon	401

[p. 402]

Endorsed Virginia^E / Acc^t of Skins imported from
Virginia for Several / distinct years. / Rec^d from M^r. Cary. /
Rec^d } 10th July 1716. / P^r. 74. / Ent^d of fol^s. 402.
Rec^d

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[Hos]

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Com^{rs}
missions of Trade and Plantations

The Merchants Reply, to Mr. Cary's
Answer to the Reasons Delivered in
by them to Your Lordships.

Sheweth./

1st That Mr. Cary says as to the First Reason,
against the Law, which Says it Makes a Monopoly,
the Virginia India Company cannot be called So, for
there are more persons now concerned in the Said
Trade than was before the Making of the Said Act,
as appears by the Memorial and Governor Spotswoods
Letter; Nevertheless, We do Assert, the Said Company
is a Monopoly, notwithstanding what is Asserted, either
by Mr. Cary or Governor Spotswood, And the Que-
-tion before Your Lordships is not whether there be
more persons to make up this Company than was
in the Trade before, but when So Joyned together,
they do not buy and Sell, and Act as One Man, and
can on no terms be Increased to above Fourscore, nor is
it Material to have Numbers of Unskilfull persons joyn-
-ed together, only to give them power to Say We ought
to have the Sole benefitt of this Trade, for We are
more in Number concerned than was ever in it be-
-fore, though We have known One Merchant drive as

great a Trade, as this whole body purposes to do.

2. It is Said they are not against incorporating, for the Act Acknowledges the Sole Right to be in the Crown, and have only made Such Laws in the Interim for the better preserving of Trade till his Majesty Shall think fitt to Incorporate, And a Company when Incorporated will wholly destroy that part of this Law, which is chiefly complained of, but Said Law in the Mean time will be an Advantage to Such Corporation if his Majesty will think fitt to make One, and if any Omissions or Mistakes in the Act will be by that time found out, and the Same is like Our Temporary Laws, if beneficial, Perpetuated, otherwise Suffered to Expire. Notwithstanding they Own the Right to be in the Crown, they are for doing any thing that Might make them a Company, for it is plain they took care to make themselves a Company, before they would Apply to the Crown, to know if it was proper, And that his Majesty would consent to the Same, they likewise Own, that part of the Law complained of when Incorporated will be destroyed, but We doubt if they Should Obtain a Charter for Incorporation, the Complaint would still remain of the Liberty of Trade, being taken away from the Subject; It is evident, when this Company was to be Erected, the Gentlemen were not well Apprized in

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Points of Trade, to think Trade must or Ought to be put out of its Natural Course, to try New Projects, and if they are found beneficial to be Continued, if otherwise, to be Repealed. Experience Once was made in this kind, and that was in Our Greenland Trade, and it is too Well known, how We lost that Trade, in-
-tively by Such a Method as is now desired.

3^d They Say it is plain by their Memorial and Governor Spotswood's Letter, that the Old Traders were invited to come in, and the Books lay Open 2. or 3. Months, and not One of them would Subscribe, and there is no reason that a Trade so beneficial to this Kingdom, and Virginia, Should be lost by the Obstinacy of a few Indigent Traders, and if they have Goods by them for this Trade, it is better Some Amends were made them by the Company than the Trade Should be lost. In Answer to which, We say, Your Memorial-ist nor Governor Spotswood knew any / more of this ^[p. 406] Trade or Company than would Serve their Own Turn, and private Interest — First they Say the Books lay Open for the Old Traders to come in, and none of them would. what then? because they knew what would be the Event of A New Invented Company of Unskilfull Traders, then they term them a few Indigent persons, So that it is evident the persons that compose this Company must be very Weak Brothers to allow 2. or 3.

Months to Invite a few Indigent persons to Come and
Join them, and they were not Able to do that, there
cannot be a plainer Argument than this Company
is Sett up for some private Ends, when they them-
selves Own, they are not Able to gett a few Beggars to
Join with them, in this intended Monopoly, which Shows
the Trade by these Methods must be put upon a very
indifferent foot, if better Care is not taken of it here in
Great Britain than there. Suppose all the Old Indigent
Traders as they call them in Virginia had Joined them,
We humbly hope even that Ought not to Effect y^e Mer-
chants of Great Britain or Subject them and their Trade
to Plantation Laws. And we further humbly hope your
Lordships will never Come into Such Measures that Mer-
chants Shall be forced to Sell their Goods or have
Allowance made them in lieu of their Trade for a
Plantation Monopoly, which in it Self is New, and the
like never being Attempted in any other Colony what-
soever, nor Can We believe is Correspondent with the
Governor's Instructions, Since the Contrary was the Ex-
press Orders to the Lord Effingham, Nicholson, &c. to
which humbly begg Your Reference

4th.

As to the 4th & 5th Answer of Reasons; It is said
if other Plantations Should decline in Trade as this does,
and Our Manufactures Suffer in their Exportation, the
Trade Ought to be put on this or Some other Way to

be retrieved. 5th It's no New thing to have a Company Incorporated by Act of Parliament. We Answer other Plantations have Suffer'd in Trade as much as Virginia, but neither the Governors nor Inhabitants, yett have Attempted Such a Method to retrieve it, for if they had, We doubt it would have been Carried on for private Ends as this is. In Answer to the 5th the Parliament have and can make Companys, but every Gentleman in England knows what first induced them to do it, which was the Necessity of a Warr, And yt is not the Case of Virginia, for when that Colony (in former times) thought fitt to Sett up for themselves, England was forced to be at the Charges, to reduce their Enemy's

5th As to the 6th Answer, he Says. It is not Injurious to the Manufactures nor a discouragement to Industry of the people here, and that Your Memorialist doubts not but in a little time to make it Appear to Your Lordships, Since the passing of this Law, there has been a very Considerable Export both of the Woollen and other Manufactures, the produce of which is dayly Expected, which will be an Incouragement to the people here, and An Increase of the Revenue. We always have Observed, all Companys in Trade are prejudicial to Industry, and the Manufacturing people have always Complained of them, as being Destructive

to Trade and Navigation, And as for the Returns, Mr. Cary expects to give Your Lordships an Account of, he being so lately Advanced from A Tobaccoist to A Merchant, that these things may appear to him to be Mountains but We Doubt not but if former Collections were made of the Exports and Imports in this Trade from the Several Ports of Great Britain, it would even Astonish this New Memorialist, of the Difference of an Open Trade, and An Exclusive One, and reduce his Mountain to a Mole-hill.

[1747] 6th

As for Saying, Some people will be Uneasy, tho' prejudiced by a Law for a good in general, they ought to Submit, for no Law pleased All; We believe this New Merchant Mr. Cary will be Uneasy, if he should lose his New Agency; And he and his Company ought to Submit to have their Intended Law rejected, though they may be prejudiced by it, as the Laws and Maxims in Trade, may take their Natural Course as formerly.

Lastly We humbly begg Leave to Observe to Your Lordships that this Company (as We are informed) have and are fitting out Sloops to trade with the Dutch and French for Rum and Sugar, and So We do not doubt when the Returns come home, Your Memorialist takes Notice of, instead of Skins & Furs, We shall find Some Tobaccos on that Company's Account for Under pretence of An Indian Company, We are not

without Apprehensions but that the Tobaccos and the
Rumm and Sugar Trade and going upon Wrecks, will
all fall under this New Company's Management.

All which is humbly Submitted to Your Lordships.

Endorsed Virginia^E / The Merchants reply / to Mr. [P. 400]
Cary's Answer / to their Reasons ag^t / the Act for re-
gulating the / Indian Trade in Virginia / rec^d from
Mr. Opley. / Read 10th July } 1716. / P. 75. / Ent^d F.
Holl^d 402

Our Lord The King agt Philip Ludwell Esq^r

[p. 107]

On the Return of the Verdict of a Jury & the Reports of two Surveyors, appointed by the order of the County Court of James City, to lay out and procession the land belonging to the Governor of Virginia, according to the most known, ancient and reputed Bounds thereof, The Case is

The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony of Virginia by their Charter of Orders under their Common Seal bearing date the 18th day of November 1618 directed to the then Governor & Council of Virginia, amongst other things, Require them with all convenient speed to put in execution a former Order of their Court for the laying and setting out by bounds and Metes, three thousand acres of land in the best and most convenient place of the Territory of Jamestown in Virginia & near adjoining to the said Town to be the Seat and Land of the Governor of Virginia for the time being & his Successors, and to be called by the name of the Governors Land: Which Land is ordered to be of the freed Grounds by the common labour of the People sent thither at the Companys Charges and of the Lands formerly conquered or purchased of the Paspehards, & of other Grounds next adjoining. And

the said Treasurer & Company by their said Orders require the then Governor and Council to Survey or cause to be Surveyed all the Lands in the said Orders mentioned, and to return the said Surveys under their hands & Seals to the said Treasurer & Company.

In May 1625, William Clayborne then Surveyor General of Virginia, certifies that in an Extract of all the Titles & Estates of Land sent home by Sr Francis Wyat then Governor of Virginia to the Lords of His Majestys Privy Council, according to their order, three thousand Acres of Land are set down as laid out for the place of the Governor under the title of the Corporation of James City

The first of June 1643 the General Court of Virginia, grant to Sr William Berkeley then Governor 984 acres of land adjoining to the land successively belonging to the Governor called by the name of Green Spring, bounded South South East upon the Governors land to the said Sr William in fee.

[1448]

The 4th of June 1646 The Council of Virginia by their order, reciting that a Survey of 3000 acres belonging to the place of Governor and a Survey of 1090 acres belonging to the said Sr William Berkeley was then presented to the Board (by which last Survey it did appear that the land granted to the s^d Sr William Berkeley in 1643 did contain 1090 acres) did Sign a Grant of the said 1090 acres to the said Sr William

Berkeley & his heirs for ever which land is bounded South South East upon the land belonging to the place of Governor And the said S^r William Berkeley did then desire of the Board to have a Lease for 21 years of Seventy acres part of the land belonging to the place of Governor & next adjoining to his own dividont of 1090 acres, Principally, that in case any error should be found in the Survey produced by taking in less than 3000 acres, it might be made up rather out of the said Seventy Acres Leased than to the prejudice of S^r William Berkeley's own Divident: Upon which consideration the Council did then grant the said 1090 acres in fee and the said Seventy acres for 21 years to the S^d S^r William Berkeley then Governor.

The 9th of October 1652 S^r William Berkeley obtains a Patent from the then Governor for the said 1090 acres to him and his heirs for ever.

The 27th of September 1664 the Council of Virginia confirm & Renew the Grant of the S^d 1090 acres to the said S^r William Berkeley in fee, and the Lease of the S^d 70 acres to him for 21 years then to come, the said S^r William being then Governor.

The 9th of April 1674 The Council of Virginia do confirm & renew the Grant of the said 1090 acres to the said S^r William Berkeley in fee, & the Lease of the S^d 70 acres to him for 99 years from that time, the S^d S^r William Berkeley being then Governor.

The 15th of October 1674 An Act of a General Assembly is passed to ratify & confirm the said 1090 acres in fee, and the said

70 acres for 99 years to the said Sr William Berkeley then Governor

In all these several Leases, Patent and Act of Assembly particular Reference is had to the first Grant of the Council in 1646.

Sr William Berkeley devises the said 1090 acres [1700] to Dame Frances his wife in Fee, who after the death of Sr William intermarrys with Philip Ludwell Esq^r father of the said Philip Ludwell who is now in possession thereof by Title under the said Dame Frances.

The Governors of Virginia Successively by virtue of their Office have been in possession of the whole 3000 acres from the time of its being laid out by the said Order of the Treas^r and Company in 1618 untill the year 1643 when Sr William Berkeley then Gov^r was possessed of the said 3000 Acres as Governor, and of the 1090 acres as his Fee, & so continued possessed of both Tracts untill the year 1677 except a small Interval of time during the Usurpation.

From the time of Sr William Berkeley's leaving the Government of Virginia (which was a short time before his death) the said Dame Frances his wife & those claiming under her have been in possession of about 600 Acres part of the said 3000 Acres, claiming the same as part of the 1090 acres granted to Sr William Berkeley as above set forth: And the Governors of Virginia Successively have been possessed of the Remainder of the

said 3000 acres by virtue of the Letters Patents creating them Governors.

King Charles the 2^d by his Charter made the 10th day of October in the 28th year of his Reign, doth declare & Grant that all Lands then possessed by the several and respective Planters or Inhabitants of Virginia are & shal be confirmed & established to them & their heirs for ever, where the Property of any particular mans Interest in any Lands there shall not be altered or prejudiced by reason thereof.

Upon a Procession made the 5th of Decem^r 1715 for laying out the bounds between the said 3000 Acres & the s^d 1090 Acres in pursuance of an Act of Assembly made in the 9th year of Queen Anne Ent^d An Act for settling the Titles & bounds of Lands &c His Majestys Lieutenant Governor did in his Majestys beholff declare his disagreement to the bounds then processioned, and thereupon according to the directions of the said Act a jury and two Surveyors were Ordered to lay out and procession the s^d Lands on controversy.

By which Jurys Verdict & Platts of the s^d Surveyors returned to the said County Court, It ^(p. 150) appears that the bounds processioned the said fifth day of Decem^r were not the bounds of the 3000 acres, but that the same take in about 30 acres w^{ch} are claimed by the s^d Philip Ludwell as part of the 1090 acres. On arguing which Verdict

the Kings Attorney opposed Recording the same, by reason the Bounds therein found did not take in 3000 acres which is the full Complement of Land claimed by the King for the use of his Governor which matter being over ruled by the Court, they ordered the said Verdict to be recorded as containing & ascertaining the true Bounds of the said three thousand Acres and ordered the King to pay costs. From which Judgement the Kings Attorney did appeal to the General Court where the Cause lies undetermined.

Note The said 3000 Acres are bounded on all parts by natural known & undisputed Bounds, except on that part thereof which Joines to the Divident of 1090 acres. The 70 Acres Leased & confirmed by so many several Grants & at last by Act of Assembly the described to joine upon the 1090 acres cannot be found, nor are the Boundaries thereof to be discovered the s^t Philip Ludwell denying he has any part thereof in his possession altho there be upwards of 40 years of the Lease thereof unexpired.

Upon which Case The Questions are

Whether the 3000 acres ordered to be laid off for the use of the Governors of Virginia in the year 1618 and by them possessed till the year 1643 ought not to be found & settled before the bounds of the 1090 Acres granted to S^r William Berkeley & said to be bounded

upon the 3000 acres can be known.

Whether the Concession of S^r. Wm Berkeley before the Council in 1646 That if the Survey of the 3000 Acres should fall short of that quantity (which quantity was by him then acknowledged to be belonging to the place of Governor) the same should be made up out of the 70 acres Leased rather than out of the 1090 Acres, will not oblige those claiming under S^r William Berkeley to make up the said 3000 Acres out of the 1090 Acres, the s^d Land ordered for the Governor falling short of its quantity above 500 acres. Especially if those claiming under S^r Wm Berkeley hold more Land than is mentioned in their Grants.

/ Whether the King's Grant of the 1090 Acres to S^r ^[pass] William Berkeley said to be bounded on the 3000 Acres, shall be good against Succeeding Governors, the same as now claimed taking away a great part of the said 3000 acres.

Whether the King be barred in point of time, his Governors not having been in possession of about 600 acres part of the said 3000 acres since the year 1677. And if the said Charter of King Charles the 2^d shall bind the King in this case, S^r William Berkeley being Governor of Virginia at the time of granting the s^d Charter and in possession of the said 3000 Acres in right of his office at the same time.

[P. 82] Endorsed

State of the lease between
The King & Philip Ludwell Esq.
concerning the Governors Land

Also Endorsed Virginia^E / State of the lease between / the
King & Philip Ludwell Esq. / in relation to the Governor's
Land, &c. / referred to, in bold. / Spotswood Letter / of 24th May
1716. / Rec^d 25th } July 1716 / P. 82. / Ent^d 7 folio 25.
Read 17th August Do

To the Hon^{ble} Alexand^r Spotswood Esq^r ¹⁷⁵³
His Majesty's Lieutenant Governour of
Virginia

Sr.

In Obedience to y^r Commands we here lay be-
fore you the state of his Maj^{ty} Revenue in Virginia as
it stands at this time. In what manner the Accounts
are Audited & kept, & by w^h ways & means the said
Revenues are raised, All which we take Leave to Represent
by the several Specimens herewith deliverd to y^r Hon^r and
are hereafter Severally Reffer'd to, & distinguished by their
Numbers

1. His Maj^{ty} has two separate Revenues here, w^h are
Distinctly Accounted for, One arising on Two shillings
for every hhd, Box, Chest, Case or Barrel of Tobacco
Exported, fifteen pence p Ton for every Ship or Vessel
Enteing in this Colony in order to unload any Goods
or with design to carry any Tobacco or other Merchan-
dize hence, & Six pence p pole for every Passenger Im-
ported, This is Raised by Act of Assembly for the better
support of his Majesty's Government here, & is appropriated
for that purpose by the 5^d Act of Assembly, And five
shill for every Pt to take up fifty Acres of Waste Land,
Raised and appropriated by one other Act of Assembly, to-
gether with sundry fines & forfeitures which may acci-
dentally happen. Out of this Act of the Revenue are

paid the Govern^rs salary, his House-Rent, Three hundred
& fifty pounds p^a Ann to the Council, One Hund^d
pounds to y^e Auditor of his Majestys plantations, One
Hund^d pounds to y^e Solicitor of Virg^a, Forty pounds to
the Attorney Gen^l One Hund^d pounds to the Clerks
of the Council, Ten pounds to y^e Gunner at James
Town, Twelve pounds to y^e Armourer. Rewards for the
several Ministers that shall be appointed to preach be-
fore the Gen^l Courts, Together with all the Contin-
gent Charges of y^e Government

2. The other Revenue arises from y^e 2^d rents of one
Shill or Twelve pounds of Tobacco, paid by the several
Proprietors Annually for every fifty Acres of Land held of
his Maj^{ty} in Virg^a (except the Land within the bound of
the Northern Neck which was granted away to y^e late
Lord Culpeper & others & for which is paid six pounds
Thirteen Shill & four pence yearly to his Majesty as an
acknowledgment) And for all Lands that Escheat to his
Maj^{ty} there is a Composition p^a of Two pence for every
acre, By the person as shall obtain a grant for the same,
Out of this Revenue is paid by the Kings Command, One
Hund^d pounds p^a Ann to the Bishop of Londons Comisary,
Sixty pounds a year to the Attorney Gen^l of this Domi-
-nion, And one Hund^d pounds for the charge of every
Oyer & Terminer Court, These are all the Salaries at
pres^t Established on this Revenue, And we beg leave to

Observe as the Revenue of Two Shillings per Hogshead &c has several times fallen short (as at present) of Defraying the necessary Charges of ye Government. His Majestys Royal Predecessors have been graciously pleas'd upon Application from hence to make good the Deficiency out of the Revenue of Strents which was formerly Lodgd in the hands of his Majestys Receiv^r. Gen^l here, that it might be ye readier to make use of on any such Extraor.
-dinary Occasion but of Late years it has generally been order'd into ye Exchequer in G^t Bⁿ even before it hath been Receiv'd, which we humbly conceive may be of dangerous consequence to Virginia as it may happen, There is also another Revenue arising by the Imposition of four pence per Gallon on Liquors, & five pounds per pole on Slaves Imported, but this not being perpetual nor coming into the hands of his Maj^{ty} Receiv^r, but rais'd on particular Occasions, such as building and furnishing the Capitall, The Governor's house & other public Edifices & Defraying some particular Expenses here, & usually put into the hands of a Treasurer appointed by the Assembly, we shall take no further notice of it.

- 3 The Revenue of Two Shillings per Hhd fifteen pence per Ton & Six pence per pole is collected by the Naval Officers who are appointed by the Gov^r. these Officers bring their Acc^t every half year to ye Auditor a Specimen of w^{ch} is herewith (N^o. 2) this Acc^t being exam^d and found R^t.

the Officer Signes it & swears to the truth of it after w^{ch} the Auditor gives him a Certificate to y^e Receiv^r Genl^l Sig. nifying how much is due to the King upon that Acct. a copy of w^{ch} is (N^o 3) these Naval Officers Accts are bundled up in years endorsed & kept in the Auditors Office in the Capitoll in Apartments made in Close Cases for y^e purpose so y^t any one of them may be produced as soon as asked for.

4. The Rents for y^e Northern Neck the five shill^s for N^o and Compositions for Escheats are paid directly to y^e Receiv^r Genl^l And accounted for by him to y^e Auditor. The money is all paid out by Warrants from the Gov^r to y^e Receiv^r Genl^l who having prepaid the acct of his Receipts and Payments (which is half yearly) brings it to y^e Auditor & produces his Certificate, Warrants and other Vouchers, to prove every Article and then is passed by the Auditor and layd before the Govern^r in Council who after Examining the Acct and Swearing the Receiv^r Genl^l to the truth thereof passes it a Specimen of this is N^o 4 Three of these Accts are passed one is given to y^e Govern^r and is Transcribed into a book kept in the Council Office, One is sent by the Auditor here to the Auditor Genl^l of his Ma^{ty} plantations, And the other is sent by the Receiver Genl^l to y^e Treasury in Great Britain.

5 The Revenue of 2^d rents is paid by the people

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either to y^e several Sheriffs or to y^e Receiv^r General
as they please according to y^e Liberty given by the
late orders of Government (N^o 5) And the Sheriff
prepares Duplicates of y^e Rent Role of his County
in y^e form directed by the said Orders (N^o 6) These
Rent Roles being Exam^d by the Auditor and the Sher-
-iffs sworn thereto and Signed by the Auditor and
Sheriff, The Aud^r gives him a Certificate to y^e Receiv^r
Gen^l (N^o 7) One of these Rent Roles is given to y^e
Sheriff, to deliver to y^e Clerk of his County Court
to be kept in his Office & Exposed every Court Day by
being hung up in the Court House, the other is en-
-dorsed, bundled up & kept in the Auditors Office in
y^e Capitol in y^e same manner as the Naval Officers Acc^{ts}.

6 The Receiv^r Gen^l having prepaid the Gen^l Ac^t
of his Receipts and Payments of y^e Treas^r brings it to
y^e Auditor with his Certificates and other Vouchers, and
it is pass'd and Recorded and Transmitted as the Ac^t
of y^e other Revenue a Specimen whereof is (N^o 8)

7 The Contingent Charges arise from several neces-
-sary Services done & Disbursements made by the Gov^r's
Orders, a particular Ac^t whereof with the proper Vouchers
are produced to the Aud^r w^{ch} being by him Exam^d and
allowed he gives a Certificate thereof, upon w^{ch} y^e Gov^r
issues a Warrant to y^e Receiv^r Gen^l for y^e payment of
the same w^{ch} Warrant Justifies the Receiv^r Gen^l.

[p. 55] charging of it in the Genl Act of the Revenue.

/ This Sr we humbly conceive is what you were pleased to require of us the last time we had the Hon^r. to wait on you, but if in anything we have mistaken yr Honours Intentions we shall readily obey yr further commands and on all Occasions endeavour to Demonstrate our Selves as we Really are
Yr Hon^{rs}.

Most Obedient Humble Servants

Phil Ludwell Auditor

Nath^l. Harrison D^y Rec^d Gen^l.

[p. 56] Endorsed

Virginia

Report of the Officers of yr Revenue
touching the Funds out of which the said
Revenues arise and the manner of auditing
keeping the Accounts thereof

1716.

[Further endorsed see p. 464]

Remarks

[1757]

On the Report of the Officers of the Revenue, touch-
ing the Funds out of which the s^d Revenues arise,
and the manner of auditing and keeping the
Accounts thereof

The Right Hon^{ble} The Lords Commissioners
for Trade & Plantations having required me to transmitt
an Account of His Majesty's Revenues here, by what ways
and means they are raised, and in what manner the
Accounts thereof are audited and kept I thereupon judging
it the proper province of the Auditor and Receiver Gener-
all to prepare a State of that matter did require them
to draw up a Report thereof in order to be transmitted
to the said Lords Commissioners of Trade, a Report
was accordingly prepar'd by the said Officers, but ob-
serving therein many Errors and misrepresentations,
both as to the manner of raising, & of auditing & keep-
ing the said Accounts, I thought it necessary to in-
form the said Officers thereof, to the end they might
prepare a more exact Report, such as I might trans-
mitt home as a true Answer to the Commands of
the said Lords Commissioners: Nevertheless the
said Officers by delaying for so long a time to deliver
any other State of the said Revenues, seeming to
adhere to their first Report; I am oblig'd to transmitt

the same and accompany it with the following Observations.

1st Whereas in the said Report it is affirmed that the Revenue of five shillings for every Right to take up fifty Acres of land is raised and appropriated by Act of Assembly, it seems strange that the Officers of the Revenue, should so far mistake the Original of that Branch thereof, for as it was at first Established in the year 1699, by an Order of Council both as a means to increase the Revenue, then much in Arrear, and as a Conveniency for the people who were desirous to take up greater quantities of Land than they could claim for Importation of persons into the County, So it has continued ever since as a matter of favour allowed the people by the Government and a Seasonable Addition to His Majesty's Revenue without any Act to appropriate the same, except only that in the year 1706. a Clause was inserted in one Act of that Assembly, whereby this Revenue was established and appropriated towards the Support of the Government, but that Act which it seems the Officers of the Revenue would now insinuate to be in force was soon after the passing thereof repealed by her late Majesty; and 'tis hoped will never be revived by any Governor who has at heart the Interest of the Crown, and is desirous that the people should distinguish between what they owe

to the indulgence and grace of their Sovereign and what they may claim as their Right by the Established Laws of the Country —

2. It may seem somewhat surprising that the Re.^[1755] revenue accruing to His Majesty by Compositions for Escheat Land, should be affirmed in the Report to be only two pence for every Acre, since the Charter of Virginia (which the Officers of the Revenue cannot be supposed ignorant of) has Established that Composition at two pounds of Tobacco per Acre: but this Assertion of theirs may be easily explained if the practice of these Officers be considered, for notwithstanding the Express words of the Charter reserve to His Majesty two pounds of tobacco to be paid by the Grantee for every Acre of Land found to Escheat, the said Officers have thought fitt without any Authority to change the said Composition tobacco into money at the Rate of a penny per pound, by which alteration it is plain that His Majesty has been a considerable Loser, No one who is to receive so great a benefit as the Grant of improved Lands for so small a consideration, but would willingly pay in as good tobacco and as convenient, as the Officers of the Revenue could desire; and such tobacco has never been less valuable than a penny per pound; and in none of the sweet scented Countys, less than ten Shillings a hundred, but when tobacco has risen in value, as particularly

these two years past, that which the Officers of the Revenue have accepted at a penny per pound has been known to be sold at above double that value; but the true mystery of accepting money rather than tobacco (which these Officers would now insinuate as a standing rule) is this, That tho' the Receiver General accounts for no more than two pence Sterling for every Acre, yet he has obliged the people to pay him at the rate of nineteen penny weight spanish coin for every five Shillings, So that reckoning the difference of Exchange between Sterling and the Virginia currency at 6 p^r cent the Receiver General gains thirteen per cent upon all the money he receives for composition of Escheat Lands, and when money and bills are at par (as it sometimes happens here) he has no less than nineteen per cent clear gain in his own pocket, by this taking money instead of tobacco, tho' it is plain that His Majesty loses by that alteration: and it is the more unwarantable to exact upon the people, seeing the Revenue is no ways increased by it.

In the same paragraph of the Report there appears another Misrepresentation viz that the charge of holding the Courts of Oyer and Terminer is paid out of the Quitt Rents If these Officers knew no better they must be very ignorant of their business since the Accounts of the Revenue (if they keep any) would have shown that this charge has been always paid out of the 2 Shillings per

hogthead. And they ought to know that the Quitt Rents cannot be charg'd with this or any other Expence of the Government without His Majesty's particular Warrant.

/ I am not ignorant that the Officers of the Revenue were the principal Contrivers of the Address from the Generall Assembly to his Majesty for appropriating the whole Quitt Rents to the use of the Country, and that it was by them that the Assembly were drawn into that mistaken Notion that the Quitt rents were now called into the Exchequer, but I could not imagine that the said Officers would so openly own themselves to be the authors of that misrepresentation by repeating it here in the report, tho' it be altogether foreign to the Subject in hand; That revenue is still in the same Channell it ever was, All Draughts made thereon are directed to the Receiver Generall here, and the money remains in his hands till His Majesty is pleas'd to order the payment thereof to such uses as His Majesty thinks fitt, which is agreeable to the constant Custom heretofore: And whenever his Majesty shall be pleas'd to direct the deficiency of the two shillings per hogthead to be supplied out of the Quitt Rents the Receiver Generall will have wherewithal to discharge it either by the ballance in his hands or by what shall accrue upon the next Years Account—

3. If instead of keeping the Naval Officers Accounts

in bundles in the Auditors Office, as the Report intimates, such Accompts were also transcribed into books to be kept by the Receiver Generall, those Officers would then be some check upon one another and would better answer the end of their establishment, but if (as the Custom is now) the Auditor only sees the particular Accompts, and the Receiver Generall alone swears to the truth of the whole charge and discharge barely upon the Auditors Certificate, the collection of his Majestys revenue must be acknowledgd much more liable to Frauds than when the whole management was in one single person; for then, he who made Oath to the Generall Account was satisfied of his own knowledge of the truth of the particulars, but if the Receiver Generall is only to receive what the Auditor thinks fitt to certify to him as due, without any other knowledge of the produce of His Majestys Revenues, it must be owned he swears very much at random, and that after the increase of charge for two Officers, the Auditor can only controule the Receiver, but the Receiver knows nothing of the transactions of the other. It is fitt also to remark that the Vouchers and particular Accounts of the Revenue which are said to lye in bundles in the Auditors Office are not above ten years date and that no accompts of Vouchers are anywhere to be found beyond that time.

4th: Tho' it is allowed in that Report that the five shillings for Rights, and the Compositions for Escheats are paid directly to the Receiver Generall and accounted for by him to the Auditor, yet the Report does not sett forth in what manner that Account ^[Page] is made up, and indeed it is difficult to find out what check the Auditor has on the Receiver Generall in these particulars; for there does not appear in the Auditors Office any one Account of either, except only two loose papers containing the receipts of the present Deputy Receiver, since Colonel Byrd went for England, and as the Auditor has no Voucher, so neither is there to be found in the Receiver Generalls Office any book wherein the particular Receipts of these two branches of the Revenue are contained. How the same is accounted for to the Auditor is hard to determine, when it plainly appears by the Generall Account that His Majesty has no credit for the difference between nineteen penny weight Spanish Coin (at which rate the greatest part both of the Rights and Compositions are received) and five shillings, current money at which the same is paid away.

In the same paragraph It is affirmed that the Accounts of the Revenue are examined in Council. This fallacious Insinuation seems inserted to make it believed that the whole Accounts of Receipts & payments with all the Vouchers, after the Auditors examination

are again under another scrutiny before the Governor and Council, but is very far from being true; All that has ever been brought before the Council to my knowledge has been only the Generall Accounts of the Revenue with the Auditors Certificate thereon that the Accounts are true and duly examined by him, and all that is to be done by the Governor in Council is only to swear the Receiver Generall to the truth thereof, and to certify his being so sworn, And thus these Officers insist on to be conformable to their Instructions, now would it be advisable for the Governor to enjoin any other examination, unless he was minded to be affronted, and to have his orders contemned, Seeing the Auditor has plainly declared he will submit to no Regulation whatever, even tho' directed by His Majesty's Instructions without the particular Order of the Auditor Generall of the plantations.

5th It would be of advantage to His Majesty's Service if the Officers of the Revenue would give their Assistance towards the better Execution of the Orders of Government mention'd in this paragraph, for tho' the Report would infer that every thing directed by those Orders is duly complied with, yet these Officers know very well that almost every Article thereof was disputed by them, when I first proposed the same. That particularly the inserting the Patentees names in the

Rentroll, was opposed by the Auditor with much passion, and that the Rentroll transcribed and given as a Specimen in this Report is the only one of that year, that comes near the intention of those orders. The Auditor also knows that in the County where he resides the Rentroll was never delivered into the Clerks Office nor hung up in the Court house; and there has been the same neglect in some other Counties.

16th I shall observe on this paragraph that the Ac.^{Count}compts of the Receipt of the Dutt rents pass in the same manner as those of the two shillings per hog-head Viz, the Rentrolls are examined by the Auditor, but the Receiver General sees none of them, he only takes what money or tobacco the Auditor certifies to be due, And if the Auditor should happen to make any mistake in his calculation, the Receiver General has no opportunity of rectifying it, tho he is obliged to Swear that the general Account he gives in, contains the whole produce of that Revenue, And tho (as is before observed) he knows no more than what the Auditor thinks fitt to inform him of, And here it may not be improper to remark that there is a near Relationship between the present Auditor and Receiver General and that of late years a more than usual Friendship is grown between them, I must here also observe that

the recording the Generall Accounts, mentioned in this and the fourth paragraph of the report was never practiced till about four years ago, that I directed the Generall Accounts to be entered in a book in the Council Office, finding there were no such Accounts regularly kept by either of the Officers concerned. I have also endeavoured to bring those Officers to enter in particular Books the several Receipts of the 2 shillings per hoghead, the port Duties, the head money, the fines and forfeitures, and the Rights for Land; and also to enter the particular Rent Rolls of each County annually, with an Account of all arrears of Quit rents due to His Majesty and the compositions for Escheats, and that these Books might be left in the respective Offices for the information of those who may succeed to the same, And that both the Governor and those Officers may have recourse thereto for the discovery of any concealments of His Majestys dues, which can never be done while the Accounts are kept in the confused manner they are at present, intermixed with the private dealings of the Receiver Generall, and not lodged in the Office appointed for that purpose: But this Regulation tho' conformable to the Express words of His Majesty's Instruction is refused to be complied with. —

7th The Contingent charges its true consist of

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many various disbursements for the public service of the Government, and an account thereof with the particular Receipts is brought to, and Examined by the Auditor, but this Account is never entered in any book as all Payments out of His Majestys Revenue ought to be.

Virginia

[p. 66]

Remarks on the Report of
the Officers of the Revenue
1716 -

Endorsed Virginia^E / Report of the Officers of the /
Revenue to Col^d. Spotswood, touching / the Funds out of
which the s^d. Revenue / Arises, and the manner of
keeping the / Accounts, and Auditing the same, with /
Remarks thereon. / referred to, in Col^d. Spotswood
Letter / of 24th May 1716. / ^{Rec^d July 25th} } 1716. / P. 83. /
^{Read Aug^r 17th} }
Ent^d. F folio 428.

The Account of His Majesties Revenue of Two Shillings per Hogs. [p. 70]
head &c. Arising within the Colony of Virginia from the 25th
of April 1715 To the 25th of October 1715.

The Receiver Generall doth charge himself
with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

The Acc ^t of the Upper District of James River.	£ 216 : 4 : 7½
The Acc ^t of the District of York River.	654 : 12 : 11½
The Acc ^t of the District of Potomack River.	122 : 10 : 11
The Acc ^t of the District of Rappahanoek River.	274 : 0 : 11½
The Acc ^t of the Lower District of James River.	131 : 6 : 3½
The Acc ^t of Sundry Rights for Land Sold.	92 : 0 : 0
The Acc ^t of the District of Accomack.	23 : 7 : 4½
	<u>£1514 : 3 : 1½</u>

The Rec^d Gen^l doth also Discharge himself
by the payment of the following Summs—

By Balance of the last Account.	£1708 : 19 : 11½
By Half a years Salary to the Governour.	1000 : 0 : 0
By Half a years House rent to the Governour.	75 : 0 : 0
By Half a years Salary to the Council.	175 : 0 : 0
By Half a years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations.	50 : 0 : 0
By Half a years Salary to the Solicitor of Virginia.	50 : 0 : 0
By Half a years Salary to the Attorney Generall.	20 : 0 : 0
By Half a years Salary to the Clerk of the Council.	50 : 0 : 0
By Half a years Salary to the Sumner of James Towne.	5 : 0 : 0
By Half a years Salary to the Sumner.	6 : 0 : 0
By Warrant to the Ministers Attending one Gen ^l Court & Assembly.	10 : 0 : 0
By Warrant to the King of the Saura Indians for 4 Stroudwater Blankets at 15/ each & 1 flop at 5/3 Deliver'd him as a reward to him & Three of his Men that came in to treat of a Peace July 1715.	3 : 17 : 3
By Salary to the Navall Officers at £10 p. Ct. on £1422 : 3 : 1½	142 : 4 : 3½
By Salary to the Auditor at £5 p. Cent on £1371 : 15 : 9½	68 : 11 : 11½
By Salary to the Rec ^d Gen ^l on the same Summ	68 : 11 : 11½
So that the Summ Disburs'd amounts to	<u>£3513 : 5 : 4½</u>
And there will remain due to enable the Receiver Generall to discharge this Acc ^t , the Sum of	1999 : 2 : 3
	<u>£1514 : 3 : 1½</u>

The Acc^t of Contingencies which is very much greater then heretofore,
by means of the Necessary Relief afforded to South Carolina & some Extra-
ordinary Charges to Secure the Government from the Inults of the Indians
cannot be brought in to this Acc^t Several of the Claimes not being returned—

Certificates of the Governor & Auditor

I have carefully examined the within Account of His Majesty's Revenue commencing the 25th of April 1715, And ending the 25th of October 1715, And compared every Article with its proper Voucher, produced by Nathaniel Harrison Esq: Deputy Receiver Generall, And finde the Charge Truly Stated amounting to One Thousand five Hundred & fourteen pounds three Shillings, and one penny half penny Sterling, And Likewise the Discharge of His Majesties Revenue which amounts to Three Thousand five Hundred, & thirteen pounds five Shillings and four pence half penny Sterling for which proper Vouchers have been Likewise produced by the said Deputy Receiver Generall, So that there will be due to Enable the Receiver Generall to Balance this Account the Sum of One Thousand, Nine Hundred, Ninety and Nine pounds Two Shillings and Three pence Sterling.

The foregoing Account Stated & Sworne to by the Deputy Receiver Generall compared and examined by Phillip Ludwell Esq: Deputy Auditor, I have Viewed in Council and do beleive it to be a true Charge & Discharge of the Revenue for the s^d Time

^[1075] Endorsed Virginia^E / N. H. / The Receiver General's Acc^t / of
the Revenue of 2^d p^{ce} hogch^d / from 25th of April 1715, to 25th Oct^r /
following, referred to, in Col^o / Spotawood's letter / of 24th May 1716 /
Rec^d 25th } July 1716 / P: 87. / Ent^d 7 fol^o 429.
read 17th } August D^o /

(on one large sheet of paper)

[1797]

Quitt Rents

For the year 1714.

According as they have been paid to the Receiver Generall
For the Patented Lands in the Sale of Wight County

Names of the Proprietors	Names of the Patented	Num ^b of Acres	Money or Bills	Arrears Tot ^o
Joseph Copeland...	Nath ^l Bass...	400	...	96
John Mingo...	...	100	...	24
John Liveash...	Timothy Fenn	70	0.1.7.	
Sam ^l Davis...	John Davis...	300	...	72
Ruben Proctor...	...	100	...	24
Phillip Wheaden...	...	175	...	42
Richard Grey...	...	100	...	24
Frank Lee...	...	50	...	12
George Barlow...	...	86	...	21
Roger Hodge...	Timothy Fenn	80	...	20
Elias Hodge...	Timothy Fenn	50	...	12
Math Jordan...	John Seward	300	0.6.0	
Frank Wrenn...	Frank England	650	0.13.0	
John Harrison...	John Seward [same as Seward]	350	0.7.0	
Thos: Ward...	Peter Hull...	400	0.8.0	
Mich de Loach...	...	100	0.2.0	
John Wombwell...	...	300	0.6.0	
Frank Ramer...	...	80	...	20
John Atkinson...	...	200	...	48

Names of the Proprietors	Names of the Patentees	Number of Acres	Money or Tolls		Aronoka Dob?
Edward Boykin.	Edw ^d Boykin	1420	1.8.6		
John Sojourner.	-----	240	-----		58
Frank Baum.	John Sweet	200	0.4.0		
Frank Williamson	Rob ^t Williamson	2075	2.3.0		
George Williamson	Rob ^t Williamson	2305	2.6.1		
Edw ^d Harries.	Thom ^t Harries	510	-----		123
Rob ^t Harries.	Edw ^d Harries	270	-----		65
James Lampson	-----	1200	-----		288
Peter Hayes.	Rob ^t Flake	600	-----		144
James Atkinson	-----	200	-----		48
William Goodman	-----	250	0.5.0		
William Clark.	-----	100	-----		24
Thom ^t Davis.	-----	300	-----		72
Rich ^d Jones.	-----	200	-----		48
John Paxson.	-----	155	-----		37
John Stephenson	-----	260	-----		62
John Stephenson Jun ^r	-----	162	-----		39
Rich ^d Bennett.	-----	100	-----		24
James Briggs.	-----	160	-----		37
Rob ^t Davis.	-----	50	-----		12
Chris ^p Holliman	-----	235	-----		56
John Sherrax.	Alexander Sherrax	100	-----		24
Rob ^t Mongs.	Will ^m Daws	200	0.4.0		
Thom ^t Barrow.	-----	200	-----		48

Names of the Proprietors	Names of the Partners	Number of shares	Money in full		Moneta Total
Randolph Revitt	Randolph Revitt	100	0..2..0		
Abraham Dealow	Ab. Dealow	440	---		104
Joseph Varser	-----	233	---		56
Geo: Carter	Geo: Moore	200	0..4..0		
John Thom ^s	Edm ^d Palmer	584	---		140
John Jones	-----	300	---		72
Rob ^t Edwards	Arthur Smith	250	0..5..0		
Wid ^o Fulgham	Jn ^s Fulgham	500	---		120
Anthony Fulgham	Jn ^s Fulgham	250	---		60
Tho Woodley	-----	640	---		154
John Oxantley	-----	360	---		86
James Day	Rich ^d Bennett	1300	1..6..0		
Henry Kae	-----	50	0..1..0		
And. Hadley	-----	150	0..3..0		
Virgus Smith	-----	100	---		24
Thom ^s Turner	-----	100	0..2..0		
Will ^m Hinchin	-----	570	0..11..3		
William Crumpler	Geo: Williamson	200	0..4..0		
Rich ^d Lewis	Thom ^s Reeves	300	0..6..0		
Thom ^s Joyner	Thom ^s Joyner	250	---		60
Rob ^t Hodge	Rob ^t Hodge	685	0..13..8		
Henry Hart	-----	150	---		36
William Bridger	Jos: Bridger	10938	10..18..3		
		31528	23..10..6		2620 $\frac{3}{4}$

Proprietors	Pattenlees	Numbr acres	Money in bills		Armonka Jobs
The Doles	Willm. Pichson	150	. . . . .		36
John Nersworthy		300	0..6..0		
Robt. Long		50	0..1..0		
Jos. Leare	The Seaway	678	0..13..6		
Robt. Ruffin		100	0..2..0		
Willm. Atkinson	The Atkinson	450	0..9..0		
And: Woodley		532	. . . . .		128
John Allen	Arthur Allen	1800	1..16..0		
Nath ^{ll} } Durwell James }		7500	7..10..0		
Jas Nersworthy	John Nersworthy	1000	1..0..0		
James Webb		300	. . . . .		72
Anthony Sulgham	James Wallson	344	0..7..0		
Nantha Allen		150	0..3..0		
Robt. Clark	John Clark	450	0..6..6		
John Penny		300	0..6..0		
Robt. King		333	0..6..8		
Trans. Parker	Thom ^s Parker	210	0..4..2		
Nath ^{ll} Bagnall		165	0..3..4		
Thos Parker		50	0..1..0		
Joseph Smith	Willm Smith	1500	1..10..0		
Stephen Smith		500	0..10..0		
Thom ^s Pitt		700	0..14..0		
Thom ^s Applewhaite	Henry Applewhaite	450	0..9..0		
Thom ^s Brewer	Thom ^s Butler	650	0..13..0		
Rich ^d . Ratcliffe		200	0..4..0		
Thomp ^s T. Marshall		90	0..1..10		
Edw ^d Long		150	0..3..6		
Henry Pitt	The Louttum	800	0..16..0		

Proprietors	Patentees	Number acres	Money or bills	Monetary Value
Anthe V. Holliday	Hum: Marshall	650	...	150
Josna Jordan	...	250	0.. 4.. 7	
John Wright	Thom ^s Wright	100	0.. 2.. 0	
Thom ^s Moscrop	Nich ^s Ashew	200	...	48
Nich ^s Fulgham	...	250	0.. 5.. 0	
John Giles	Thom ^s Woodward	1150	0.. 11.. 7	
Capt ^t John Pitt	John Moore	850	0.. 17.. 0	
Rich ^d Wilkinson	...	100	0.. 2.. 0	
Sam ^l Garland	...	150	0.. 3.. 0	
Robt ^t Rich ^d Jun ^r	...	250	0.. 5.. 0	
Robt ^t Richards	...	150	.. 3.. 0	
John Garland	...	100	0.. 2.. 0	
Thos ^s Whitley	...	100	0.. 2.. 0	
Nich ^s Fulgham	...	100	0.. 2.. 0	
Jos ^s Bridgen	...	100	0.. 2.. 0	
Jm ^s White	...	190	0.. 4.. 0	
Geo ^s Kersworthy	...	450	0.. 9.. 0	
Hugh Bracy	...	600	0.. 12.. 0	
Rich ^d Reynolds	...	213	0.. 1.. 3	35
Leath ^s Wiggs	...	500	0.. 10.. 0	
James Bragg	...	550	0.. 11.. 0	
Henry Applewhite	...	450	...	108
John Triggell	...	100	0.. 2.. 0	
Thom ^s Summerill	...	100	...	24
Arthur Smith	...	2725	2.. 19.. 2	184
Nath ^s Bidley	William Partwatt	200	0.. 4.. 0	
Thom ^s Walton	Will ^m Garrett	350	0.. 7.. 0	
Timothy Tynes	...	100	...	24
Eliya Reynolds	...	816	0.. 16.. 0	

Proprietor	Pattentee	Numd acres	Money or bills		Aronoka Tot ^o
Jers. Floyd		100	0 .. 2..0		
John Duke		150	0 .. 3..0		
William Bodie		1325			318
Math: Lowry		150	0 .. 3..0		
Josna Turner		250	0 .. 5..0		
John Nevel		350			84
Martha Beale		467			112
Danl ^l Kelleboy		100	0 .. 2..0		
Rich ^d Mathews		50			12
Simon Everett		1100			264
Nich ^s Ashuv		87			21
Thom ^s Dickson		200	0 .. 4..0		
John Gardner		250	0 .. 5..0		
Rich ^d Vick		170	0 .. 3..5		
John Prinsott	Walter Water	50	0 .. 1..0		
Marg ^t Jordan		150			36
Benj ^s Jordan		280	0 .. 5..0		
James Jordan		270	0 .. 5..5		
Rich ^d Jordan		174	0 .. 3..6		
Thom ^s Giles	Robt ^t Ruffin	880			211
Giles Driver		200	0 .. 4..0		
John Butler		200	0 .. 4..0		
John Watts		175	0 .. 3..6		
Rich ^d Casey	Amb: Dennitt	170	0 .. 3..4		
Willm Godwin		400	0 .. 8..0		
James Edwards	Thom ^s Whitley	100	0 .. 2..0		
		37964	32.0.3		2034 ¹ / ₂

Proprietors	Patentees	Number acres	Money on bills	Acres Total
Will ^m . Turner. . .	John Turner	350	0..7..0	
Thom ^s . English.	100	.....	24
Willm ^s . Bryant.	200	.....	48
John Bryant.	200	.....	48
Hodge Council.	420	.....	100
John Rogers.	200	.....	48
Willm ^s . Dawtry.	200	0..4..0	
Roger Nevil.	200	.....	48
Rob ^t . Smalley.	1140	.....	274
Henry Gay. . .	Rob ^t . Lawrence	150	.....	36
John Teasley.	350	.....	84
Rich ^d . Hutchings.	300	.....	72
John Powell. . .	Thom ^s . Powell	100	.....	24
Wm Thornton.	390	.....	96
Willm ^s . Powell. . .	Thom ^s . Powell	50	.....	12
Wid ^s . Powell. . .	Simon Irons	180	.....	44
Thos. Gale.	200	.....	48
John Pope.	435	.....	104
Thom ^s . Page.	130	.....	31
Wid ^s . Murfey.	120	.....	30
John Selway.	900	.....	216
Willm ^s . Scott.	500	0..10..0	
Thom ^s . Sikes.	275	.....	66
Jere Exum.	300	.....	72
Thos. Underwood.	500	.....	120
Thos. Jones.	350	.....	84

Proprietors	Patentees	Numbr acres	Money or bills		Monoka Laba.
Willm Powell		370			
John Williams		940			
Rich ^d Pearce	Rich ^d Pearce	200	0..4..0		
Thom ^s Boon		240			
John Lawrence		400			
Rich ^d Wootton		350			
Willm Bracey		300	0..6..0		
Rich ^d Williams	Williams	100	0..2..0		
Abraham Rich ^s <small>(not clear)</small>	Rich ^d Booth	205	0..4..1		
Anthony Heavin		200	0..4..0		
John Mackmull		450			108
John Rich ^s <small>(not clear)</small>		225			54
John Watkins		100			24
Bar ^s Kerhey		300	0..6..0		
Frank Wridle		50	0..1..0		
John Johnson		175	0..3..6		
Micaj Perry & Com ^s		2060			494
Math Jones		240			58
John Scott		1228			294
Willm Edwards		200	0..4..0		
Mary Bullock		200	0..4..0		
Jos: John Jackman		220	0..4..5		
And: Morris		1220	1..4..0		
John Chapman		100	0..2..0		

Proprietors	Patentees	Num ^{br} acres	Money or bills		Arsonka Lobs
Joseph Godwin	- - - - -	250	0..3..0		
John Denson	- - - - -	405	0..10..0		
James Denson	- - - - -	200	0..4..0		
John Roberts	- - - - -	900	0..18..0		
William Exum	- - - - -	350	0..7..0		
Will ^m Chambers	- - - - -	400	0..8..0		
Ann Pearce	- - - - -	200	- - -		48
Robt. Ely	- - - - -	600	1..1..0		132
		27643	7..3..0		3629 $\frac{1}{2}$

Quit rents Rec^d fr the Reciv^r. Generall.

Proprietor	Patentees	acres	Money
Will ^m Cook	Willm Cook	400	0..8..0
Nathl Harrison Esq.	Nathl Harrison	180	0..3..7
		580	0..11..7

Sums brought forward	31528	23	10	6	2620 $\frac{3}{4}$
	37964	32	0	3	2034 $\frac{1}{2}$
	27643	7	3	0	3629 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sum Totall	97715	63	5	4	8284 $\frac{3}{4}$

Arrears of Quitrents none rec^d

Philb: Ludwell Audit^r

Nathl Ridley Sher:

April y^e. . . 1715 Sworne before me

Philb: Ludwell Audit^r

[Endorsed]

[over, on top, line]

[1809]

N^o. 6.

in Lundenell's hand

[2^d. R^t. Roll of Sale of Wight R 1714]

Endorsed Virginia

Papers refer'd to in the Report
of the Officers of the Revenue
1716.

Also Endorsed Virginia^E

Quit. Rent Roll for Sale
of Wight County for 1714, with
the Auditors Certificate Approving
the same.

referred to, in Col:

Spotswood's Letter

of 24th. May 1716.

Rec'd. 25th } July 1716
Read 17th. } Augst. Do.

P. 88.

Ent^d. 3 folio 429

[99- 600 1000 99- 600]

Mr. Nath ^l . Ridley Sheriff of Isle of Wight County for the Quitt. rents of the Said County for the year 1714.	p. contra by 5 p b ^t . allow ^d the people on 34521 acres p ^d . in Tob ^o by the Sheriffs Ball ^o . on 7870 ³ / ₄ at 5 p b ^t Ball ^o . to be p ^d . the rec ^d . Gen ^l . in Tob ^o <hr/> 9 ^t 98715 acres <hr/> Dr 8285: orinoko Tob ^o . and £63. 3. 10 ³ / ₄ Sterling	<div style="text-align: right;"> [1481] b^r to 414 393¹/₂ 7477¹/₂ <hr/> 8285 <hr/> by 580 Acres p^d. the rec^d. Gen^l. Sterling £0. 11. 7 by 5 p b^t. allow^d the people on 62614 acres. 3. 2. 7¹/₄ by the Sheriffs Ball^o. on £59. 9. 8. 2. 19. 6³/₄ Ball^o. to be p^d. the rec^d. Gen^l. Sterling. 56. 10. 2¹/₄ <hr/> £63. 3. 10³/₄ </div>
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April the 1714

I have examined the quittrent role of Isle of Wight County for the year Seventeen hundred & fourteen and find the ball^o. due to her Maj^{ties} revenue to be Seventy four hundred Seventy seven and a half p^{ou}^{ds} of Ori. noko Tob^o and fifty Six pounds ten Shillings and two pence farthing Sterling.

Phil^l. Ludwell. Audit^r

To the Hon^{ble}. Nath^l. Harrison Esq^r }
 her Maj^{ties} rec^d. Gen^l. for Virginia }

[marked at foot] N^o. 7.

[99. 50. 100. 100. 100.]

M^r. Nath^l. Ridley Sheriff
of Isle of Wight County
for the Quitt. rents of
the Said County for
the year 1714.

p. contra

[1481] b^r

by 5 p b^t. allow^d the people on

34521 acres p^d. in Tob^o. 414

by the Sheriffs Ball^a. on 7870³/₄

at 5 p b^t. 393¹/₂

ball^a. to be p^d. the rec^d. Gen^l

in Tob^o. 7477¹/₂

8285

9^t 98715 acres

by 580 Acres p^d. the rec^d. Gen^l. Sterling £ 0 . 11 . 7

to
D^d 8285: orinoko Tob^o.

by 5 p b^t. allow^d the people on 62614 acres. 3 . 2 . 7¹/₄

and £ 63 . 3 . 10¹/₄ Sterling

by the Sheriffs Ball^a. on £ 59 . 9 . 8 . . 2 . 19 . 5³/₄

ball^a. to be p^d. the rec^d. Gen^l. Sterling. 56 . 10 . 2¹/₄

£ 63 . 3 . 10¹/₄

April the 1714

I have Examined the quittance role of Isle of Wight
County for the year Seventeen hundred & fourteen and
find the ball^a. due to her Maj^{ties} revenue to be Seventy
four hundred Seventy seven and a half p^{ou}^{ds} of Vir.
noko Tob^o and fifty Six pounds ten Shillings and
two pence farthing Sterling.

Phil^l. Ludwell. Audit^r

To the Hon^{ble}. Nath^l. Harrison Esq^r.
her Maj^{ties} rec^d. Gen^l. for Virginia }

[marked at foot]

N^o. 7.

The Account of His Majesties Revenue of Duties from the
25th of April 1714, To the 25th of April 1715 Received within
the Colony of Virginia

The Rec^r. Gen^l doth charge himselfe with

The Receipt of the said Revenue as Follows.

To Balance of the last Account ended the 25 th of April 1714...					£ 855.. 15.. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
To the last years Duties of Nansemond County at 4/- p ^r hundred					58.. 4.. 7
To the last years Duties of Norfolk County at 3/- p ^r hundred					29.. 7.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To an Error in the Duties of Gloucester for the year 1709...					17.. 0.. 7
To an Arrear of Duties in New Kent County due from M ^r . Dangerfield -					3.. 15.. 7
To Sundry Compositions for Land Escheated to His Majesty					11.. 18.. 10
To the Duties of the Northern Neck to the 24 th of June 1714					6.. 13.. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Counties	Acres	Paid the Sheriff in Tobacco	Paid the Sheriff in Money	Paid the Receiver Generall in Money	£ 992.. 15.. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Henrico	{ 19951 31110 32503	4700	32.. 10.. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	31.. 2.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.. 12.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charles City	{ 7041 22415 6530	1689 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.. 10.. 7	22.. 8.. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.. 18.. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prince George	{ 96557 11488 5294	8775 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.. 5.. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.. 9.. 9	16.. 15.. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surry	{ 6775 11823 95637	1626	95.. 12.. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.. 16.. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	107.. 9.. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Isle of Wight	{ 38521 590 62614	8285	62.. 12.. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.. 7	63.. 3.. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Counties	Acres	Paid the sheriff in Tobacco	Paid the sheriff in Money	Paid the Receiver General in Money	
Kingdom.	{ 22931 10865	5503 1/2	10..1..3 1/2	.. .. .	10..1..3 1/2
Norfolk. . .	{ 9581 20093	2299 1/2	20..1..10 1/2	.. .. .	20..1..10 1/2
Princess Ann	1970	.. .. .	1..19..4 1/2	.. .. .	1..19..4 1/2
James City.	{ 14859 1858 63039 1/2	3566	63..0..9 1/2	1..17..1 1/2	64..17..11
Warwick. . .	{ 10330 1/2 4626 4717 1/2	2479 1/2	4..14..4	4..12..6	9..6..10
Elizabeth City	{ 3243 216 5921	778 1/2	5..18..5	..4..3 1/2	6..2..8 1/2
York	{ 6512 1700 1/2 48043 1/2	1562 3/4	48..0..10 1/2	1..14..0	49..14..10 1/2
New Kent	{ 8735 15538 109937	2096 1/2	109..18..9	15..10..9	125..9..6
King William	{ 21866 13115 52097 1/2	5247 1/2	62..17..11 1/2	13..2..3 1/2	66..0..3 1/2
Middlesex. . .	{ 7335 5568 21994	1736 1/2	21..19..10 1/2	5..11..4 1/2	27..11..2 3/4
King & Queen	{ 29098 8182 49663	6983 1/2	49..9..3	8..3..7 1/2	57..12..10 1/2
Gloucester. . .	{ 4412 1614 104830	1058 3/4	104..16..7	1..12..3 1/2	106..9..10 1/2
Accomack. . .	{ 41793 1/2 1650	10030 1/2	1..13..	.. .. .	1..13..0
Essex.	{ 1960 30075 1417	470 1/2	30..1..6	1..8..4	31..19..10
	1145925 1/2	68974	2727..5..3 1/2 at 12/11 1/2 p cent.	131..4..10 1/2	407..12..2 1/2

£2298..17..9 1/2

[1000]

The Rec^r. Gen^l doth Discharge himself
By the Payment of the following Sums out of
the Tontents.

By a Warrant to Remitt into his Majesties Exchequer . . .	£ 855. 15. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
By one years Salary to the Commissary ending the 25 th of April 1715	100. 0. 0
By one years Salary to the Attorney Generall	60. 0. 0
By the charge of Negotiating the Bills for the Summ of £ 855. 15. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ at $\frac{1}{2}$ p cent	4. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
By £ 5. p cent allowd the People on £ 725. 11. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ which they paid in Money to the Several Sheriffs within the time prefat by order of Government . . .	36. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
By Salary of £ 5 p cent allowd the Several Sheriffs on £ 690. 19. 9 which they Receivd from the People in Money	34. 10. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
By the $\frac{1}{2}$ allowd the People on £ 122. 19. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ which was paid the Receiver Generall in time	10. 4. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
By £ 5 p cent allowd the People on the Tobaces . . .	22. 7. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
By allowd the Sheriffs their Salary of £ 5 p cent on the Tob. ^a they Rec ^d	21. 5. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Salary to the Auditor at £ 5 p cent on £ 1318. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. .	65. 18. 5
By the Receiver Generall's Salary on the same Summ . . .	65. 18. 5
So that the Summ Disbursd amounts to	£ 1276. 11. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
And there will be due to Ballance this Acc ^t .	1022. 5. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>£ 2298. 17. 9$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

I have carefully Examined the foregoing Account of His Maj^{ties} Revenue commencing the 25th of April 1715, And compared every Article with its proper Voucher, produced by Nathaniel Harrison Esq^r Deputy Receiver Generall and finde the Charge duly Stated amounting to Two Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety Eight pounds Seventeen Shil- lings and Nine pence farthing Sterling, And Likewise the Discharge of His Majesties Revenue which amounts to One Thousand Two Hundred Seventy Six pounds Eleven Shillings and Nine pence three farthings Sterling, for which proper Vouchers have been Likewise produced by the said Deputy Receiver Generall, So that there will be due to His Majesty to Ballance this Account One Thousand Twenty Two pounds five Shillings and Eleven pence half penny Sterling.

The foregoing Account Stated and Sworne to by the Receiver Generall compared and Examined by Phillip Ludwell Esq^r Deputy Auditor I have Viewed in Council and do believe it to be a true Charge & Discharge of the Revenue for the said Time ~

[P^{ms}] Endorsed Virginia^E / The Receiver Generalls Acc^t / of Quit Rents, from the 25th of April 1714, to the 25th April 1715. / referred to, in Col^r / Spotswoods Letter / of 24th May 1716. / Rec^d 25th } July 1716 / Read 17th } August 1716 / P: 89. / Ent^d 7 folio 429. [marked at side] N^o 8.

At the Court at St. James's

[p525]

9th Sept. 1715

Present

The King's Most Excell^t Maj^{ty}
in Council~

Upon reading this day at the Board a Report
from the Lords Comm^{rs} of Trade & Plantations dated the
2^d of this inst^t upon an Address from the Council and
Burgesses of Virginia, relating to the great Decrease of the
Revenue of two shill p Hogshead, arising in that Colony,
and Appropriated to the Support of that Government,
and praying that the Revenue of Quitt Rents may be
Given in Aid of the two Shill. p Hogshead for the Sup-
plying any Emergent Occasion of the Government there:
It is Ordered by his Maj^{ty} in Council, That the Same, be,
and it is hereby refer^d to the Lords Comm^{rs} of his Maj^{ty}
Treasury, to Consider thereof, and Report to this Board, what
they conceive his Maj^{ty} may fitly do therein.

A true Copy

Ed

Edward Southwell

Endorsed Virginia / Copy of an Order of Council / of 9th upon [p529]
a Repⁿ of the 2^d / of Septem^r: 1715 relating to / the Decrease of
the Revenue / of 2 shill^s p hogshead &c^r / in Virginia /
Rec^d Jan^y 8th 1716 / P: 101. / Ent^d. F. fol^o. 442. / Ex^d.
Read 16th Do